

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

The Monitor's view

Britain's new priorities

It's only a first tentative step. But Britain has announced a potentially far-ranging attempt to boost its lagging industrial production even if this means reduced priority on cherished social goals.

As Prime Minister Wilson said, the most important achievement of Britain's new economic initiative is the agreement to it by government, business, and labor leaders. Britain's friends have been dismayed by the appearance of separate factions pulling and hauling for their own ends in the midst of the country's severe economic plight. This week's announcement of a "common approach" for going forward is encouragingly in the spirit of the earlier negotiations which resulted in unions forgoing planned wage demands and accepting a ceiling on pay rises.

What has been agreed to is, in effect, a tilt of the welfare state toward the needs of higher productivity. This means fresh emphasis on something socialists don't mention too often — profits — with action to help industry earn enough profits to "spur management to expand and innovate."

Thirty industries analyzed as essential to economic recovery will be chosen for special government aid. There will be increased stress on planning. Instead of bolstering unviable industries for the sake of maintaining

jobs, the thrust will be to train and retrain workers to be ready for jobs in industries that clearly contribute to national needs and productivity.

Along with Britain's increased efforts to use control of the money supply as a stabilizing force in inflationary times, the new emphasis on productivity augurs well for restoring the nation's economic health.

The aim is no less than transforming, in Mr. Wilson's words, "a declining economy into a high output, high earnings economy, based, as it must be, on full employment." The program goes so far as to allow at least temporary "priority to industrial development over consumption or even our social objectives."

Mr. Wilson admitted that, so far, it is more a matter of intentions than of specific remedies. The latter will be the key. And the new approach will quickly be tested in such decisions as whether to respond to Chrysler's request for aid if it is to keep its British auto plants open. Mr. Wilson's Labour Party's own left wing may oppose even a temporary shift in priority from unadorned social goals. Such opposition has prevailed before.

But Britain's situation is so grave now that the hopes for cooperation are brighter. At least this first step has been taken. May the thrust toward recovery continue.

"Listen, either dance the Beautiful Blue Yangtze Waltz or get lost"



Australia's political crisis

Australia's strife-torn political crisis is unprecedented in the nation's 75-year history as an independent federation within the British Commonwealth. It centers on the dismissal of an elected Prime Minister by the representative of Queen Elizabeth. Though the Commonwealth is a looser organization than it long was, she remains head of state in those member countries which are not republics. One outcome of the present upheaval could be a drive to change Australia to republic status.

But the special circumstances of Australia's crisis are accompanied by issues of increasing impact around the world:

- The pressure of economics on politics. When the Labor Party returned to power after two decades, now ousted Prime Minister Whitlam moved swiftly toward budget-busting social and other programs. He got involved in a massive scheme to finance the buying back of Australian resources from outside conglomerates — and members of his Cabinet got deposed in the process. As inflation, unemployment, and governmental costs went up, the opposition-controlled Senate dug in and refused to pass money bills without a general election.

- The pressure of the labor unions. Though Australia's unions are more volatile than many, their influence on politics echoes that of unions in Britain and New York, for example, whose demands politicians have been reluctant to challenge. If the bitter outbreak of strikes and demonstrations against the Whitlam ouster continue in Australia, the flow of resources to the United States and other countries could suffer. And the new outside investment needed by lightly populated Australia to exploit its natural wealth could be inhibited.

- In Australia, Gov. Gen. Sir John Kerr consulted with the chief justice of Australia's highest court and decided he had constitutional authority to act as he did. The country had to have money to pay current bills. Prime Minister Whitlam was unable to unlock it from opposition control. The Governor-General replaced him with Liberal Party leader Malcolm Fraser as a caretaker Prime Minister to get the country running again until there could be an election permitting the voters to elect a new Parliament and the leadership they choose. The Senate promptly unlocked the budget.

Controversy understandably continues over such a dramatic sequence of events.

But all friends of Australia must hope and pray — the word is not too strong in the current turbulence — that bitterness will be muted. That Bob Hawke, president of the

Australian Labor Party and head of the Council of Trade Unions, is listened to when he asks that demonstrations be kept peaceful. That unions will not cut off the nose of Australia's economy to spite the face of this setback to labor. That there will be a concentration on the issues whose resolution will determine so much about the country's next 75 years.

Folly at the UN: the racism issue

The vote of the United Nations General Assembly in declaring Zionism a form of racism was foolish, irresponsible, and self-defeating. It is to be deplored on many counts:

- It exacerbates hatreds and fears on both sides of the Arab-Israeli conflict at the very time that some progress toward peace is being registered in the Middle East.

- It raises prospects that the United States will seek some form of reprisal against the UN — which still plays a crucial, if small, role in the Mideast peace-making process.

- It aggravates anti-Arab sentiment in the U.S. Congress at a time when many legislators are shifting their position in favor of the administration's more evenhanded policy in the Middle East.

- It is a dishonest, politically motivated action aimed not at racism per se but at the state of Israel. Indeed many of the nations, including Arab ones, voting for the measure can themselves be accused of practicing racism. If that term is taken to mean discrimination against a minority nationality or religious group.

- It endangers Western support for establishment of a UN Decade for the Elimination of Racism, a program sponsored by African members to stir world opposition to racial discrimination in southern Africa.

Amid all the emotion surrounding the issue, however, we wonder if U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan has not over-reacted. By impassionedly condemning the act as one granting "symbolic amnesty — and more — to the murderers of the six million European Jews," by saying that the "abomination of anti-Semitism has been given the appearance of international sanction," he only feeds the mistaken view of many that anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism are the same thing. They are not. Even many Jews, including Americans, oppose the Zionist concept of a Jewish state in Palestine.

Now it is singularly important, as UN Secretary-General Waldheim suggested, that the passions aroused by the vote be downplayed. It must be recognized that such short-sighted tactics at the UN are born of Arab frustration. Ever since the signing of the Sinai accord the Arabs have voiced doubts that there will now be efforts to address the Palestinian and other problems in order to get a final settlement. The Arabs feel their arsenal of political weapons declining and, if they pass reprehensible resolutions at the UN, this at least is a less ominous course than violence.

The challenge for Washington is to get on with peace-making — and reprisals against the UN won't help. The very foundation of

negotiations in the Middle East is a resolution adopted by the United Nations — 242 — calling for withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab territory. The UN, moreover, maintains forces in the Golan Heights and Sinai. It would be even more self-defeating for the U.S. to withhold funds from or otherwise undermine the very institution that serves as a focus and framework for a peace settlement.

To sum up, the action taken by the General Assembly is anything but helpful. But may the emotions stirred by it be held in check and may the United States, Israel, and the Arab countries see it in their best interests to bend their energies toward further diplomatic progress. Only real peace will heal the bitterness of centuries.

Mrs. Gandhi's maneuver

In the four months since Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposed emergency restrictions on what used to be called the world's largest democracy there have been some signs of economic and social reform, but no indication of a return to political freedom.

Bureaucratic efficiency has improved somewhat, there seems to be less corruption, and the first steps in much-needed land reform are being taken. Once-rampant inflation has been curbed; and in fact prices on some essential goods have been lowered.

Unfortunately, however, press censorship and the stifling of political dissent continues. Those hundreds of opponents to Mrs. Gandhi's government arrested and held without trial months ago remain in jail. While many Indians may be less concerned with political freedoms of the type enjoyed in Western democracies than they are with improving their economic status, it is to be hoped that repression and authoritarianism are not to become a permanent part of India's future.

Mrs. Gandhi's earlier conviction on charges of campaign illegalities has been overturned by a high court acting under laws retroactively passed by the Gandhi-dominated Parliament. It was these charges that precipitated the declaring of a state of emergency.

While this maneuver is transparently undemocratic and to be deplored, it would seem that, with the immediate political crisis behind her and what appears to be majority popular support, Mrs. Gandhi could ease up on the political repression that continues.

True economic and social reform — if that indeed is what is beginning to happen in India — is to be applauded. But without a similar movement in the direction of political reform (the overall picture for the future is far less bright than it could be).

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Black Rhodesian platoon in full combat gear parades in front of shotgun-toting white officer

Rhodesia recruits U.S. mercenaries

Ian Smith's hired guns embarrass Washington

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

They go to "fight communism," for adventure, for the money, or simply for jobs.

They are American "mercenaries" enlisting in Rhodesia's armed forces to fight the guerrillas launched against the breakaway British colony by black African "liberation movements."

They are distinct from the mercenaries recruited in southern Africa in recent weeks for the fighting between rival African nationalist movements in the former Portuguese territory of Angola. The Rhodesian operation is of much longer standing and reaches across the ocean into the United States.

The Rhodesian mercenaries are still few in number. Estimates vary from less than 50 up to 400. This newspaper obtained unofficial confirmation of about 20.

But they are diplomatic dynamite. Their presence in Rhodesia and recruitment here outrage black Africans. They are a source of great embarrassment to the United States Government.

Washington's official line is that it strongly disapproves but lacks the specific evidence necessary to take legal action.

Yet:

- Recruitment of mercenaries is visibly spreading in the United States. In current or recent issues at least six American sporting, gun, and specialty magazines have carried advertisements calling for "able-bodied fighting men" or offering to supply information about "mercenaries" or overseas opportunities of that sort. These include: Sports Afield, Shotgun News, Gun Week, Shooting Times, and Gun Magazine.

This newspaper has discovered that several hundred Americans have responded to the various advertisers and been given details, among other things, on how to join Rhodesia's police and armed forces. Recruiting others for service in foreign forces is illegal under Title 18 U.S. Code 859, although that rule has hardly ever been applied.

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Quite honestly, this isn't Leonid Brezhnev's year

By Geoffrey Goddard
Overseas news editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Many of Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev's hopes for successes to be reported at next February's party congress are being dashed.

As things now stand, it looks as if Mr. Brezhnev will be disappointed this year on the following:

- No summit meeting with President Ford in Washington.
- No SALT II (strategic arms limitation) treaty with the United States.

- No willingness by the U.S. to sacrifice pursuit of better relations with China (as Russians might see it) to the demands of détente with the Soviet Union.
- No conferences of European Communist parties — intended originally as timely proof that Moscow is recognized in Europe at least as the continuing sole guardian and interpreter of Communist "truths."

- No willingness by Western Europe's two biggest Communist parties — the Italian and French — to go along with Moscow on what

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Britain to draw up plans for Scottish and Welsh assemblies

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

November gusts and blustery rains presage the advent of winter, but the Mother of Parliaments, threatened by bombs and rumors of bombs, still knows how to put on a splendid ceremonial that takes a bit of the drabness out of everyday life.

Queen Elizabeth II opened Parliament in the tradition-encrusted House of Lords Wednesday, the keynote of the 13-minute speech written for her by Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labour Cabinet was a pledge to bring forward "proposals for the establishment of Scottish and Welsh assemblies."

In rooms above and below, security police carefully checked for any hidden bombs. London had its 13th bombing attack since August Tuesday night, when a fashionable restaurant in Chelsea was shattered without warning.

Security experts incline increasingly to the theory that elements in the Irish Republican Army deliberately are trying to promote a sense of insecurity and fear among the so-

called establishment — businessmen, members of Parliament, prominent politicians.

A huge cache of explosive materials has been uncovered in Southampton and there is suspicion that the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth II may have been used to transport explosives from IRA sympathizers in the United States across the Atlantic.

The peers, peeresses, and members of Parliament hearing the Queen's speech were of course aware of these possibilities. But it is Britain and its ills that preoccupy them these days, rather than the perennial and still apparently endless disputes of Northern Ireland.

Devolution — the proposal to transfer certain central powers to regional assemblies in Scotland and Wales — is a passion-rousing issue to Britons because it mishandled it could lead to the breakup of the United Kingdom. Visions of North Sea oil wealth danced in the heads of many Scotsmen, and the Scottish Nationalist Party is fast becoming the region's major opposition party, dedicated on paper at least to total independence as its ultimate goal.

Devolution is a debate that will go on

Angola: new cockpit for great powers

By Joseph C. Harsch

Suddenly — the great powers are focused on Angola.

A year ago it was just another Portuguese colony.

Today, it is the cockpit of nations.

Russian trucks, tanks, guns, planes, "advisers" and pilots are reported seen in Luanda, capital of the Soviet-supported MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola).

American planes are reported landing cargoes of guns at Kinshasa in neighboring Zaïre. From there they are reported going to the northern forces of the combined National Front/Unita groups which control both the northern and southern parts of Angola. British pilots are reported flying men and weapons to the southern National Front/Unita forces.

Western correspondents are getting as fast as possible to Huambo (formerly Nova Lisboa) which has been designated as the capital and command center for the National Front/Unita forces. They report white troops speaking with a South African accent. Americans training local troops, and sending equipment of American and West European manufacture.

News reports suggest that the military supplies going to the northern anti-Soviet forces are following the same supply line from Belgium to Kinshasa which was used during the civil war in the former Belgian Congo. Supplies to the Soviet-supported MPLA are supposed to have come by sea. Supplies to the southern anti-Soviet front presumably come from and through South Africa or through Zambia.

Cuban troops are said to have arrived in Luanda. The Chinese are giving sympathetic support to the anti-Soviet side. This aligns the Chinese with both Americas and South Africans.

For an explanation, pull out your map of Africa and note that Soviet naval forces based at Luanda, or any other of the several good harbors of Angola, would be on the flank of the oil supply line which carries Persian Gulf oil to Europe. The great tankers must go around the Cape. The Suez Canal is not deep enough. West Europe's industrial fabric would come to a halt in a few weeks if anything ever cut off that flow of oil.

Soviet naval forces have a protected harbor on the Somali coast at Berbera. They also

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Behind the Canberra crisis

By Denis Warner

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Eliza, Victoria
The world may be excused if it fails to understand the complexities of the Australian constitutional crisis that led to the dismissal of Gough Whitlam, the elected Prime Minister, by the Governor-General, his own appointee. Not very many Australians understood them; either.

Australia is a parliamentary democracy, with its constitution embodying elements of both British and American systems. The party which wins a majority of seats in the House of Representatives forms a government, watched over by a Senate elected — as in the United States — to preserve the rights of the states.

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TREASURE OF THE CAVES

Why did the hunters who stalked bison, mammoths, and reindeer 20,000 years ago suddenly blossom into artistic expression in the cramped, dank caves of central France?

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FOCUS

Teddy bear market is bullish

By Marilyn Hoffman

New York — A somewhat scruffy and well-used teddy bear, black-button eyes aglow, looked down from an exhibitor's shelf at the recent National Antiques Show. His price tag said \$85. At age 50 or so, he now is considered an "antique" and fair game for the growing number of arctophiles (bear lovers) collecting middle-aged and elderly bears of all shapes and sizes.

At another exhibit, Jill of Story Hill, a Manhattan shop, offered few bears this season because "they are terribly hard to come by." Last year, proprietors Ed and Jill Abrahams opened with 180 bear items, including 16 teddies. They sold everything within a few days. One pummeled Winnie-the-Pooh brought \$150. But another customer soon steamed up to say that, because so few Poohs had been made and now were so scarce, she would gladly have paid \$1,000 for their specimen. "We sold one bear for \$75 that didn't have one hair left on its body," added Jill Abrahams. "Some child had literally loved it sick. It's unbelievable what's happened to the bear market."

The Abrahams later received so many inquiries from collectors over the U.S. that they had to reply, "Yes, we were big on bears. But, unfortunately, we are all beared out." Their efforts went a long way, however, toward establishing "the cult of the cuddly bear" and also toward upping

demand for "antique" carved bears, bronze bears, ceramic bears, bear post-cards, and bear-shaped umbrella stands, lamps, coat racks, and the like. Nevertheless, new or old teddy remains the bear king.

Elvis Presley once recorded a song called "Teddy Bear," and fans deluged him with thousands of the furry stuffed animals. Actress Samantha Eggar carried her teddy bear to her wedding. Actor Dustin Hoffman, designer Charles Eames, and ballerina Dame Margot Fonteyn all own teddy bears. English poet John Betjeman refers to his teddy as "Mr. Archibald Ormsby-Gore." Prince Charles of England had a teddy bear that accompanied him to school. Other teddies have been well-known members of traveling entourages of kings and princes. Some, along with their adult owners, have climbed mountains and gone into battle. Many have played featured roles in plays and movies. Shirley Temple's big brown teddy in the film "Captain January" fetched \$460 on the Parke-Bernet auction block in Los Angeles when Twentieth Century Fox studios disposed of artifacts a few years ago.

This fall Random House publishers released, at \$6.95 and in paperback, Peter Bull's "The Teddy Bear Book," a collection of teddy bear lore, sketches, and photo-

graphs. Mr. Bull, English actor and writer, explores the "whole dotty, marvelous mystique of the teddy bear." He is convinced that if a poll were taken of the "best beloved object" of the 20th century, it would be this "small stuffed animal of immense charm and stamina, who has captured hearts around the world."

The name "teddy bear" evolved from a cartoon by Clifford Berryman that appeared in November, 1902, in the Washington Star. It depicted President Theodore Roosevelt refusing to shoot a small, shivering bear cub on a hunting expedition in Mississippi. One story holds that Morris Michtom, a Russian immigrant who ran a Brooklyn candy store, quickly sewed up a brown plush bear with movable limbs and button eyes and labeled it "Teddy's bear" — Mr. Michtom then founded the Ideal Toy Corporation, and produced millions of teddy bears.

However, it appears that in 1902 Margarete Steiff, founder of the German toy firm, was already producing a bear with movable limbs which was dubbed "Teddy." By 1906 firms all over the U.S. and Europe were producing thousands of teddy bears.

For 73 years, teddy bear production has been unabated. Both R. Dakin & Company of San Francisco, and the Knickerbocker Toy Company of Middlesex, New Jersey, confirmed that they will make hundreds of thousands of the stuffed animals again this year. Both manufacturers claim teddies to be a staple of the toy business.

If you want to begin a collection of "early" bears, the pickings are slim. Most teddies, back through the years, have simply been loved to pieces.

Britain's got a lot going for it

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London — Last month's column in the Monitor by Lance W. Ibbotson complained that the American press was depicting Britain as a country which had gone rotten at the heart. It was time the British people spoke up on their own behalf. The writer went on to recall Britain's thousand years of history, its stand against Hitler, and its humane efforts to establish a welfare state with full employment. If there was something wrong, he wrote, it was largely that a tiny minority of extremists was exploiting the tolerance of the majority to destroy the capitalist system and replace it with "the dictatorship of the so-called proletariat."

As a Briton, this reporter could not agree more about speaking up. It is a pity American papers don't employ more British reporters — and, perhaps, that British papers don't employ some Americans. We might see each other better, through each other's eyes. Americans, for example, tend to be more interested in present performance than in centuries of ancient history.

But they do know (because they have read it many, many, many times) that Britain did hold out against Hitler, and went on to liberate Europe with some belated help from the United States and the Soviet Union. Nor do Americans begrudge Britain the massive economic and military aid of the post-war years.

Looking back over his own recent dispatches, this reporter notes that he has drawn attention to much that is fundamentally good in the British way of life — particularly its humanity toward the once-oppressed working class. It has been pointed out that what the trade unions are trying to do is to evolve society into a stage beyond that reached by any other industrial nation: one in which the economy exists for man and not man for the economy. And this is because British socialism has Christian roots which go down far deeper than the socialism of Marx.

The trouble is not only that such an approach is exploited by destructive revolutionaries: the approach itself makes it hard to earn a national living in competition with less humane societies. Britain's biggest handicap is not having lost two world wars but of having survived them with no drastic social shakeup.



Cows going home to be milked, Geddons, Surrey

British countryside: 'About as near to Paradise as you can get'

and with a 19th century industrial structure largely intact. How much better off the West Germans — at a price!

What then is right about Britain — apart from good intentions and a distinguished past?

Economically its biggest success — and one that keeps the nation's head above water month after month — is its invisible earnings (as the City calls them), its international banking, insurance, shipping, brokering and other mysterious services. The pound may now be reduced to ounces, but the skill and sagacity of London as a financial center remains unchallenged.

Specialist skills of all kinds still flourish in Britain. There is nowhere better, for example, to buy or sell fine art; to have an Old Master restored, a musical instrument repaired, to buy special lilies, rare books, sound bloodstock or pedigree pets. London tailoring remains unique. British sound recordings are a generation ahead of anything produced in America; and British orchestral musicians, though over-worked and underpaid, are the most reliable anywhere. Given top leadership — they produce top performances.

British farming, too, is without equal — even if public policy seems determined to bankrupt it. The British countryside, its openness, its respect for heritage, its tolerant and unselfish way of life, is about as near

to Paradise as you can get on earth. In the right places, it's hard to beat British bread or Cox's pippin apples or Jersey milk — though the conspiracy crawls on to industrialize them into supermarket products.

And smart at them though we may, British politicians could be a great deal worse. They treat each other like gentlemen, they don't throw each other into jail, they keep from blows in the legislature, and they don't take bribes of any great magnitude.

Above all, they abide by the decisions of the electorate, and they would as soon indulge in civil war as they would Russian roulette. It is a pity they have not managed to find a solution to the Ulster problem.

A note of criticism creeps in once more? But of course. The very worst kind of journalism — the journalism of the one-party state — is that which pretends everything is all right; that there are no shortcomings; and no failures. The normal is not news, as the reader would soon discover if he were fed nothing but propaganda. Good journalism credits the reader with wanting to know how life can be improved, what can be made better. And to one can pretend that there is not room for improvement in Britain today. The high standards of its own past make that all too clear.

Francis Renny is a British journalist of long standing.

Portugal: long days of siege

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon — Portugal's political forces on both sides of the spectrum have mobilized what appears to be a giant showdown.

On one side, the Communists and far Left gathered for a mass antigovernment rally Sunday Nov. 16, in central Lisbon, which the Socialists denounced as a cover for a coup attempt.

On the other side, the Socialists (PS), left of center Popular Democrats (PPD), and the conservative Social Democratic Center (CDS) parties all alerted their followers to be ready for action.

Meanwhile, Communist Party boss Alvaro Cunhal suddenly left the country for an unexpected tour of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, while every top political figure to the right of the Communist Party traveled to the conservative North's main city of Oporto. Several Cabinet level officials and 40 Popular Democrat delegates to the Constituent Assembly went with them. Prime Minister Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo also had been scheduled to go north, but according to his aides, was forced to remain in his Lisbon official residence because he was suffering from nervous exhaustion.

At the same time, the Oporto station of the country's second most important radio network, the Communist-controlled Radio Clube, suddenly changed administrators. Socialist employees threw the Communist directors out, and cut the station off from its still Communist-controlled head office in Lisbon. It immediately began functioning as an independent radio station.

These events all led to speculation that the Socialist-dominated sixth government was preparing to move out of the capital and base itself in northern Oporto. The make-up of the government, both at Cabinet and secondary levels, would allow for this, because the Communists are poorly represented and hold few key posts. At Cabinet level, they were



Portuguese Premier Azevedo listens to indignant building workers

given only one seat — the unspectacular Public Works Ministry. And posts the Communists hold at the secondary secretary of state level are counterbalanced by either Socialists, Popular Democrats, or technocrats in the same office.

Reinforcing the speculation was the closure of the Constituent Assembly session on Friday, Nov. 14, for lack of delegates. Only the Communists and their fellow-travelers, the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP) representatives, turned out in full numbers. There were only 16 or so Socialists there, and no Popular Democrats or conservatives. Additionally, the leading members of the three non-Communist parties held an unprecedented meeting in Oporto Saturday morning — the Socialists normally will have nothing to

do with the conservatives. The agenda of the meeting was not divulged.

The idea of letting the revolutionary Left form a "Lisbon commune" (alluding to the Paris commune that radicals in the French capital set up for 70 days in 1871 while the legal government ruled from the provinces) has been discussed off and on by both the Cabinet and the military's Revolutionary Council ever since the Communists opened their street offensive against the two-month-old sixth government.

These moves came after a week of chaos. Portugal saw the imprisonment of the Prime Minister for 36 hours in his official residence by 20,000 Communist-led construction workers. The workers, who were demanding higher pay, marched on and besieged the

governmental Sao Bento Palace complex. They also locked 200 deputies of the Constituent Assembly in the Assembly chambers inside the palace along with several Cabinet ministers.

During the siege, the President apparently tried to get COPCON military security troops to rescue the Prime Minister, but was refused. Eventually, in the pre-dawn hours of Nov. 14, the Prime Minister bowed to the workers' demands.

The construction workers got their raises, which ranged from 15 to 50 percent, and went home chanting "Victory." But most people saw the whole episode not as a labor problem, but as just one further attempt by the Communists to bring down the sixth post-revolution government.

Strauss coalition branded 'security risk' by Chancellor

By David Mulach
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn — Franz Josef Strauss has done a good turn for democracy in West Germany.

The simple act of statelessness which was back off from his threats to form a "fourth" party, which most political pundits here agree would have dangerously splintered the political landscape. It would have been a right-wing conservative party, analogous in some ways to the following George Wallace has in the United States.

At the heart of the collapse of the Weimar Republic — Germany's short attempt at parliamentary democracy after World War I — that lasted until the Nazis took over in 1933 — was deep political splintering and bitter fighting among the parties.

Dr. Strauss heads the Christian Social Union (CSU), with membership mainly in Bavaria. This party was for years a junior partner in the coalition headed by the Christian Democratic Union (CDU). The two parties, distinct in origin, are nevertheless commonly called "Christians" and are counted as one party in national elections.

They are generally to the right of the political center: whereas the parties which govern in coalition today — the Social Democrats (SPD) and the Free Democrats (FDP) — are left of center.

What Mr. Strauss was threatening to do was to extend his CSU party to all of West Germany. He has a core of followers throughout the country. He is deeply suspicious of the Communists and the Soviet bloc. Intellectually he is one of the most gifted men in Germany today.

The decision not to form a fourth party was

born out of necessity. The SPD at a party congress in Mannheim last week achieved a striking degree of surface unity. A CDU-CSU split might well have meant a defeat for the two parties in the general election in 11 months' time, which will be a close battle.

The disagreement Mr. Strauss had with Helmut Kohl, head of the CDU and chancellor candidate for the opposition in next year's election, was over the team that will lead the campaign. Mr. Kohl insisted on having CDU party secretary, Kurt Biedenkopf, symbol of the CDU's new "liberal" wing, on the team.

Mr. Strauss objected strenuously but finally gave in and accepted a compromise which placed his party's general secretary, Gerhard Tandler, on the same 10-man team.

Mr. Kohl's position is that only a modernized and liberalized opposition can win next year. The CDU as a whole agrees and has forced Mr. Strauss out as a chancellor candidate, a position he has long coveted.

This is hard for Strauss in general to swallow. The state almost did not join the West German federation in 1949, since it preferred more autonomy or even a confederate relationship.

How far Mr. Strauss will support Mr. Kohl remains an open question.

Meanwhile, the election campaign already has taken on a tough tone. SPD chairman Willy Brandt has called the CDU-CSU a "security risk" for West Germany. The implication is that the opposition, if in power, would possibly start a war with the Eastern Communist powers.

Mr. Kohl has termed this line of campaigning "a reminder of Weimar" and has asked Mr. Brandt to take it back. The Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, has seconded Mr. Brandt's charge.

Yugoslavia: the affluent rebel

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Belgrade — This country retains its two firsts in the communist world.

Its people are, by and large, still the most affluent. And they remain the most free.

But at this juncture, it also has to admit the most inflation. Although orthodox Marxist economics, and costly subsidies, have so far kept inflation at bay in the bloc countries, world and domestic pressures have combined here in an inflation rate of 20 to 25 percent and a disagreeable jump in living costs.

Yugoslavs grumble loudly. But they still find compensation in their firsts.

There are more cars, more and better goods in the shops, more Western semi-luxuries, and more consumer outlets generally than in the bloc. Ties to the European Community and an increasingly open door to U.S. and West European investment and partnership have benefited individuals as well as industry.

Still more significant are the freedoms that allow Yugoslavs to travel at will, where they will — and that is largely westward — and to earn and bank in their own private accounts the foreign exchange that pays for travel or a new car.

Yugoslavs also can read more or less what they wish. Four months after the Helsinki declaration, Belgrade's main street is still the only one in communist East and southeastern Europe where newstands or bookstores regularly display the continental Herald-Tribune, other West European newspapers, and periodicals, and American news magazines.

It all makes for a lively, dynamic society in spite of the grave economic problems and the Communist League's recent endeavors to establish more ideological discipline. To some extent, it has succeeded. The

rivalry among the six Yugoslav republics that threatened the federation some years ago has been damped down, though disparities in their respective growth rates still are a sore point. On the individual scale, however, little has changed. The only real difference, says one Western ambassador, is that there now is one Communist Party instead of six.

The leadership has its own problems. It excludes any return to the old party authority. It would, for example, like the writers to make culture more the force of the working class. But, as its spokesman told last month's Writers Union Congress, it does not ask them to write to order or to gloss over reality.

It sees its workers' self-management system as the ultimate in democratic decentralization. But what then of the communists' role as guardian of the revolution and its philosophy?

Many words are spilled on the subject. But, behind them, the essential concern seems to be to firm up the party as a unifying force to ensure continuity and avert internal weaknesses — particularly to outside pressures — in the approaching post-Tito period.

Smaller concern is apparent in foreign policy. Improving relations with China is not a party or a military matter. It was a Yugoslav journalist to whom Premier Chou En-lai remarked some years ago that Chinese waters could not quench distant fires.

Yugoslav-Chinese party links have not existed since 1954, when Peking and Moscow both exoriated President Tito's party as totally revisionist, a view that neither has abandoned.

Premier Dzemal Bijedic's recent visit to Peking was made after the Russians had again been encouraging pro-Soviet Yugoslavs. It was, therefore, a reminder to Moscow not only of Belgrade's refusal to take sides in the Sino-Soviet conflict but also of its nonalignment and good bilateral relations all around the world.

Europe

France now world's third most powerful nuclear power

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

French President Giscard d'Estaing has said that:

• France now is the world's third nuclear power — that is, ahead of Britain and China but still behind the United States and the Soviet Union.

• France, as the result of recent naval dispositions, has the most powerful naval presence in the Mediterranean after that of the United States and the Soviet Union.

In television and newspaper interviews published Thursday, the French President rejected "any idea of a ceiling on the French nuclear force." He also expressed disquiet over the state of France's conventional forces, saying they needed modernization and more mobility and flexibility.

"The simplistic idea that we could concentrate all our means on the final phase of nuclear warfare and leave behind it a military machine more or less skeletal is unrealistic," Mr. Giscard declared.

The interviews made it clear that Mr. Giscard continues the major defense orientations of his two predecessors, Gen. de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou. But there are important modifications.

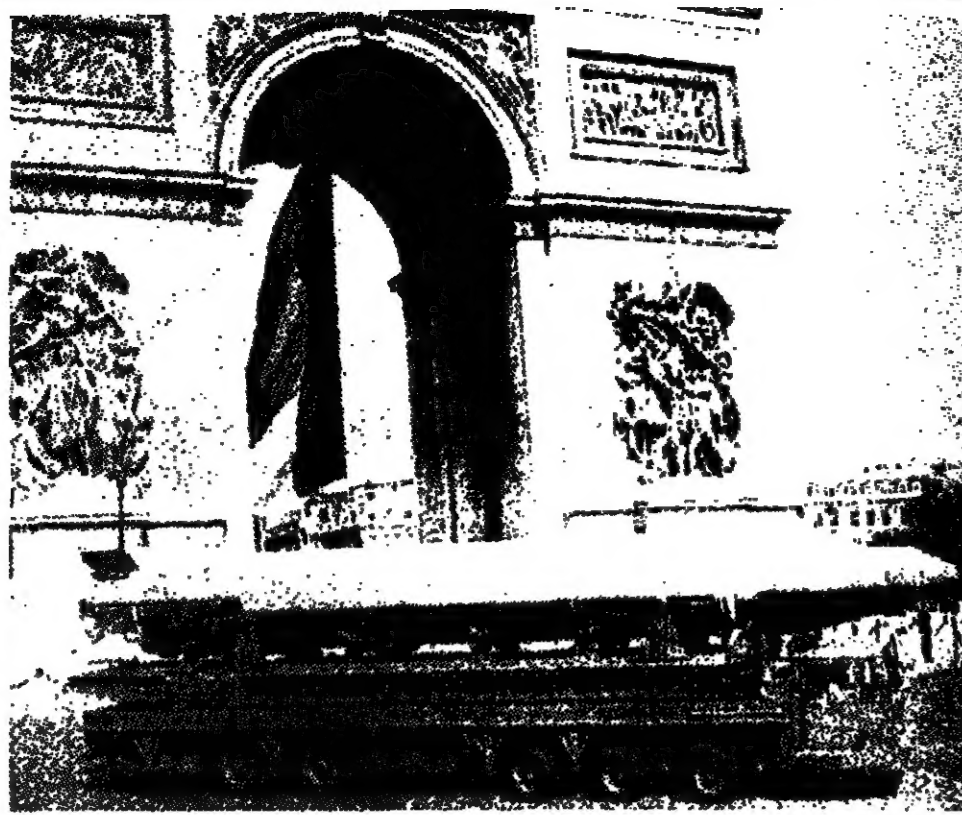
France will not return to the integrated military structure of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), but remains a member of the alliance. It was "stupidity," Mr. Giscard said, to accuse him of returning to

"Atlanticism," a phrase which in France implies acceptance of American leadership of the alliance. France is, however, a member of the alliance and there will continue to be technical collaboration with NATO allies and discussions as to what could happen in an emergency. "This is simple good sense," Mr. Giscard said.

Unlike the days of the cold war, he continued, the threat facing France was no longer simply from the East. There was instability everywhere, notably in the Mediterranean. Mr. Giscard said he had ordered the transfer of two aircraft carriers and supporting craft from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, making France the first naval power in that region after the United States and the Soviet Union. He had ordered his defense chiefs to think in terms of greater mobility and flexibility for the conventional forces, in order to protect the approaches to the national territory and to give French citizens a greater sense of physical security.

Strengthening conventional forces meant increasing the defense budget, he observed. Mr. Giscard admitted that many social reforms also costing large sums were required. "But in the hierarchy of our actual needs, I believe that the need for security is one of the great needs of France," he said.

Mr. Giscard, in short, seems to be thinking along lines very similar to those of James R. Schlesinger, the dismissed U.S. Secretary of Defense, that there has to be flexible defense capability, and this inevitably means strengthening conventional forces. On the nuclear



Flexing nuclear muscle: French ICBM passes Arc de Triomphe

side, Mr. Giscard said he would rely more on submarines, less on missiles from fixed sites such as those on the plateau of Albi in Southern France.

He is for detente, but as he told Soviet leaders in Moscow recently, detente means that the ideological struggle between East and West continues. "There will be no detente without France," he said flatly.

As for European defense, Mr. Giscard thought this was a possibility for the mid-1980s but that it required as a prerequisite the political integration of Europe. He has, by comparison with his two predecessors, shown himself more determined both to promote closer West European union and to practice more open and outward-looking diplomacy toward the rest of the world.

Iceland: NATO's eyes and ears in shadowing Soviet fleet

By David Mulick
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

It sounds odd to speak of Iceland as one of the main roads of the world. But talk for a while to American Rear Adm. Harold G. Rich, and it begins to make sense.

In a recent interview, Admiral Rich, commander of the NATO Iceland Defense and Surveillance Force, said: "The lion's share of the Soviet fleet operates around Iceland, a fact that is that country's strange geographic fate."

The Soviet northern fleet operates out of the giant air and naval base in Murmansk, on the Barents Sea. When it leaves Murmansk for maneuvers in the North Atlantic, two-thirds of its warships and submarines pass through the channel between Iceland and the Faeroe Islands. The others steer nearer Norway or Greenland.

The task of surveillance of these maneuvers falls on Admiral Rich and the 3,000 men at this NATO base. Every ship, submarine, and aircraft that heads into the Norwegian sea area is spotted and data concerning its location, speed, and course passed to other NATO posts in the North Atlantic.

There is a strategic reason for the mission of the Iceland NATO base, operated by American naval and air force personnel. It is accepted fact that NATO forces on the continent are outnumbered in men and equipment by Warsaw Pact forces.

Defense of Western Europe, then, depends on rapid movement of men and equipment from Canada and the U.S. across the Atlantic in the event of war.

Soviet strategy would be to interdict these air and shipping lines.

Admiral Rich, in Iceland since May, 1974, but a surveillance specialist since 1956, has watched the Soviet fleet grow in numbers and strength.

He makes the following points:

• It is sobering to project the present rate of growth of the Soviet fleet into the future, and there is no sign it is slowing down. Its size goes beyond defense, he asserts.

• The quality of the ships and their support units is good. Analysis of the data his command gathers shows the Soviets now have the ability to strike down into the Atlantic as far as the coast of Scotland with full logistical support behind them.

• If there were a war in Europe, "we would have to expect to take sea losses initially and it would be a tough fight — maybe 60 to 90 days — to get those shipping lanes open and keep them open."

• The Soviet fleet has many more attack submarines than the U.S. and plenty of surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles with improved versions under development.

• Now and then the Soviets fly their four turboprop swept-wing bombers, the TU-95 "Bear," near Iceland and on to Havana or Conakry, Guinea, on the west coast of Africa. The planes, which have 19 hours' flight time, stay three or four days and then fly back. U.S. Phantom jets maintain close surveillance of the Soviet bombers.

Adm. Isaac C. Kidd, commander of the NATO naval forces in the Atlantic, spoke to reporters recently of the growing importance of Iceland in the defense chain. He said the Soviets increasingly are making one-time-use offensive weapons for their Navy that are in no way defensive.

Air surveillance from this NATO base is flown by squadrons of specially equipped PC-3s (Orions). They carry a visual system that pans the surface water and amplifies existing light 50,000 times on a closed-circuit TV screen. They are also equipped with a 360-degree radar system and a magnetic anomaly detector (MAD) that detects changes in the earth's magnetic stream caused by a mass of metal, like a submarine.

These planes also utilize a device called a sonobuoy. These cylindrical devices are dropped from a plane into the water, where they shoot up an antenna and drop a mike and broadcast all underwater noises back to the plane.

"We can tell you the class, speed, course, and location of any specific sub, occasionally the specific sub, but we haven't been able to identify the captains, yet," says one source.

Information about any surveillance method other than the air system is classified. And specific numbers of submarines identified are not released by the navy.

It is known that many of the submarines are the type that can be armed with nuclear missiles.

Hungarian economy dwindles

By Eric Bourne
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"The recession really is a blessing in disguise. It is going to make us do what we should have started doing years ago — that is, better, more economic work, better products which will stand up on world markets."

The speaker was a senior banking official, one of many forward-looking people identified with Hungary's New Economic Mechanism (NEM), whose first six years benefited country and consumer. But NEM has been forced into lower gear by depressed world market conditions.

His optimistic remark reflects the hard-headed way in which economic leaders here acknowledge their problems and the openness with which they discuss a reluctant but unavoidable return to some of the centralized controls that dominated the economy until 1968.

NEM radically reduced those controls, encouraged managerial initiative, and introduced real incentives for the workers on the production floors. It also opened an imaginative policy of increasing the Western share in Hungary's total foreign trade and applying the earnings therefrom to the purchase of modern equipment and technology.

These steps toward a market-minded economy quickly brought two major results: a big rise in living standards for ordinary Hungarians and better industrial performance

that led to more trade and economic cooperation agreements with leading West European countries.

Last year, however, world inflation and the energy crisis turned the terms of trade against Hungary. A healthy surplus with its non-Communist partners in 1973 turned into an imbalance of \$700 million last year, with the deficit in the first six months of 1975 showing a still worsening trend.

An already difficult situation was made worse by the European Common Market ban on live beef imports from Eastern Europe. Since 80 percent of Hungary's agricultural exports had previously gone to Common Market countries, it was specially hard hit.

Inflation, moreover, has brought the country into deficit with the Soviet Union as well, and with Russia's increased prices for oil, Hungary (being almost totally dependent on Russia for raw materials) must earmark more goods for the East.

The government soberly warns Hungarians to prepare for higher prices in 1976 and slower improvement in living standards.

The stress here is twofold: a drive to slash the high number of items Hungary manufactures and concentrate on capabilities proved by experience and, above all, a determination to raise the quality of exports.

"If we can accomplish that," the banking official added, "then a few harder years now will be well worth it."

Turkey turns to France for arms

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Turkey is seeking to buy arms from France under its new policy of diversifying its arsenal of war material.

Turkish Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangli handed his French counterpart, Jean Sauvagnargues, a list of weapons Turkey would like to buy during the French minister's two-day visit to Ankara recently.

"We have seen the damages of relying on only one source for arms with the recent United States embargo," Mr. Caglayangli said. "We want to diversify these sources and are contacting countries with an advanced arms industry."

He flatly denied American press reports that Turkey was seeking Soviet arms.

The French minister's visit marked a thaw in Franco-Turkish relations, which have been strained for two years.

The Turkish Foreign Minister commented: "The Franco-Turkish dialogue has been restored. This in itself is a very important development."

Relations between Paris and Ankara have been strained in 1973 when a French Cabinet minister attended a memorial ceremony at Marseilles for Armenians killed in Turkey

Tempest in a teapot

Kremlin sticks to detente but awaits demise of capitalism

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
No, a policy debate over detente is not going on in the Kremlin, says the prevailing Western diplomatic view in Moscow.

Yes, it is, say some Kremlinologists, judging from differences of opinion in the Soviet press.

Those who argue that detente may be under serious review point to differences in Soviet opinion over the revolutionary tactics of Western European Communist parties, over the "crisis of capitalism," and to a lesser extent over the detente backlash in the United States. They also point to the stepped-up criticism of the U.S. in the Soviet press.

In this closely controlled press there is no smoke without fire, they say, and the basic fire is most likely to be detente.

Not so, say those who consider the current ideological clashes something of a tempest in a teapot. They say the Soviet Union is just getting back to normal after the unusual restraint of the period of goodwill surrounding the joint U.S.-Soviet space flight. Besides, the Soviet Communist Party's first congress in five years is coming up (as is a pan-European Communist Party conference). On such occasions Moscow has to cram its policies into an ideological framework.

Detente has been reaffirmed in every major leadership speech, including the

important Revolution Day speeches on Nov. 6 and 7.

The speculation began with Konstantin Zorodov's now-famous article in the Aug. 8 Pravda, the Communist Party organ, calling for subordination of united-front tactics to more revolutionary ones by Communist parties in Western Europe.

This backed the Portuguese Communist Party's hard line — and it was a slap in the face to the French, Italian, and Spanish Communist parties and their united-front parliamentary strategy. It was given tacit approval by Soviet Party chief Leonid Brezhnev when he received Mr. Zorodov as his first announced visitor after his return from vacation.

Since then newspaper and magazine articles have discussed strikes and appropriate tactics for Communist parties in the West.

The related issue of just how serious the present "crisis of capitalism" is also has raised its head in the press. If economic difficulties in the West mean that capitalism is in its last days, then militant Communist parties should seize the opportunity they have been waiting for to take over power in various countries. But that would be the end of detente with the West.

However, if the current economic problems in the West are only cyclical, then

Communist parties should not do anything rash but should await the inevitable collapse of capitalism at some unknown future date. In that case, detente could continue.

One diplomat contends that these debates have been about "nuance and degree, not questions of overall policy," which he found "fairly firm." He summed up Soviet

conclusions on the crisis of capitalism as "yes, there is a crisis. It is grave, the gravest since the 1930s, but it is not mortal."

He summed up Soviet conclusions on Western European Communist parties as: "They should join with other progressive forces — but not to the extent of being swallowed up by those forces. If they are to become just

another left-wing democratic party, then they are no longer Leninist."

Some diplomats contend that while there probably was a routine review of Soviet foreign policy before Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's speech at the UN in September, this review resulted essentially in confirmation of the existing line, including detente.

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Montreal's Mayor eats crow as Olympics costs soar

By Don Sellar
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa
From the outset they told Montreal Mayor
Jean Drapeau it was impossible for him to
stage a modestly priced 1976 summer Olympic
Games in his city.
And as costs balloon toward the \$1 billion
mark and the Province of Quebec assumes
control of Mayor Drapeau's Olympic night-
mare, it appears the doubters were right all
along.
Instead of a self-financing Olympics, the
Montreal games are turning into a \$600 million
deficit.
Mayor Drapeau placed his well-acknowl-
edged talent for organization on the line when
he won the Olympics for Canada, hoping to top
the dazzling success of his 1967 World's Fair in
Montreal.
He once said his 1976 Olympics could no
more run up a deficit than a man could have a

baby. But now the original \$310 million price
tag has tripled, and the metaphor is no longer
heard.

Last week, the provincial government set up
a board to take over control of financing and
construction of the \$600 million main stadium,
still an ugly skeleton far from completion.

Labor disputes and inflation are the principal
reasons the Olympic vision has turned sour,
and it is evident the flamboyant stadium,
nicknamed parachute park for its retractable
roof, cannot be completed in time for the
games.

At the very least, the stadium will probably
not have its roof, and many finishing touches
may not be possible before opening day next
July.

Canadian taxpayers, meanwhile, are watch-
ing their contributions to the project with
some misgivings these days. Their govern-
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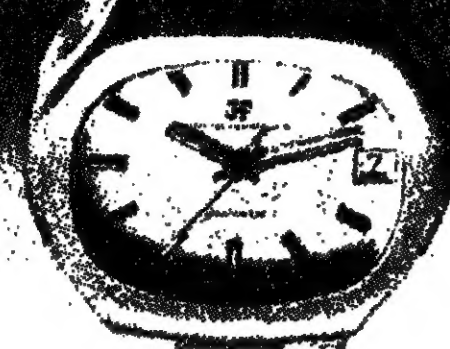
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Australia

Was Sir John wrong?

By Ann Miller
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Canberra

The fallout of the gravest constitutional controversy in Australia's history so far includes:

- The labor movement has gained solidarity as the nation plunges deeper into an acrimonious election campaign. Union leaders support former Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam's vehement opposition to his own ouster Nov. 11 by the Governor General, Sir John Kerr; workers are not only striking and demonstrating, but offering Mr. Whitlam's party campaign contributions in the form of "a day's pay for democracy."

- Major newspapers around the country are divided. The influential Melbourne Age editorializes that "Sir John was wrong," while the Sydney Morning Herald supports the Governor General. The prestigious Australian Financial Review is opposed; the Adelaide Advertiser is in favor.

- Mr. Whitlam says that if he is re-elected Dec. 13, he would not replace the Governor General, but would expect him to resign.

- Indications by caretaker Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser that Mr. Whitlam's government had underestimated the amount of the federal deficit. Mr. Fraser's Liberal-Country Party coalition is hammering away at what it calls inefficiencies and laxness on the part of the former Whitlam government. That government had also been involved in highly-publicized attempts, outside normal government channels, to raise upward of \$4 billion worth of loans on world money markets in an effort to buy back control of Australian mineral resources.

The constitutional crisis came to a head when the Whitlam government could not get its budget passed in the upper house of Parliament, which was controlled by Mr. Fraser's party. Mr. Fraser demanded that elections be called for the lower house. Mr. Whitlam refused, and, with a bewildered Australia looking on, Sir John Kerr stepped in to end the almost month-long stalemate.

Although other learned lawyers disagree, Sir John's justification for the Nov. 11 action was that Mr. Fraser was legally within his rights, despite a long-held convention that the opposition does not block budgets.

Mr. Whitlam appeared unable or unwilling to accept the fact that he was at least temporarily being forced to leave office, and employed delaying tactics. He introduced and won a vote of no confidence in the Fraser government in the lower house, but Sir John followed by dissolving Parliament. There are indications that had Sir John not acted when he did Mr. Whitlam might have applied to Queen Elizabeth II to revoke the Governor-General's commission.

For the Labor Party the Dec. 13 election seems likely to revolve around what it contends is its unjust removal from office, coupled with the role of the Governor-General. Mr. Whitlam said in a television interview Nov. 15:

"If you are asking me whether I'd sack Sir John the answer is no. I would expect the Governor-General to do what a Canadian Governor-General did 60 years ago when he made a political error — he resigned."

Battle of the freeway — art wins

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia

A six-lane freeway planned for this largest of Australian cities may be diverted by a set of ancient engravings.

The original engravings were found inscribed on the back wall of a natural sandstone cave on the intended route of the new highway. When local residents discovered the engravings and other signs of aboriginal habitation in the cave and realized they lay in the path of the freeway, they enlisted the help of their local member of Parliament.

Eventually, the Minister for Lands and Forests inspected the site and announced his intention of pressing for diversion of the freeway.

Sharon Sullivan, in charge of aboriginal sites for the National Parks and Wildlife Department, said the government intends to protect the findings.

"The engravings are faded by age and weathering. It would take a microstudy to date them, but recent research has shown that there were aboriginals in much less hospitable areas of Australia some 40,000 years ago, so I think they would have been living in this district too," she said.

Miss Sullivan estimated there may be more than 2,000 such archaeological sites in the Sydney area, "but we don't publicize our finds in case they are damaged by curious and unthinking members of the public."

Even if aboriginal carvings, pictures, or artifacts are discovered on private land, the owner can be fined more than \$1,500 or be jailed for up to six months for defacing or destroying them, Miss Sullivan said.

In contrast, present-day aboriginals are having to invoke copyright law to protect their religious designs from commercial exploitation.

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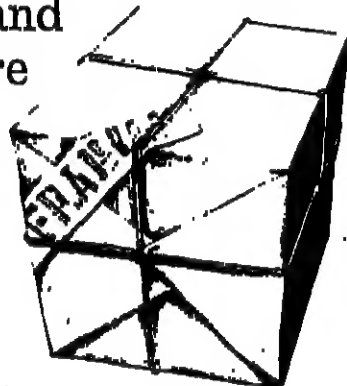
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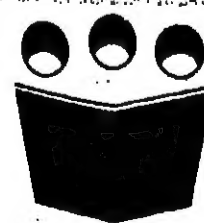
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Africa

Angola war could bring superpowers eyeball to eyeball

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The threat of confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States in Angola grows greater.

Moscow is already openly backing the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), which has been running the Angolan capital, Luanda, since the Portuguese finally pulled out Nov. 11.

Washington is poised to increase substantially the support it has been channeling (through neighboring Zaire) to the MPLA's chief rival, the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA).

The MPLA's situation in Luanda has become increasingly desperate in recent weeks. FNLA forces have pressed down from the north to Quifangondo, about a dozen miles

from the capital. There they are held by the Bengo River. From the south, a mechanized column apparently led by South African and Portuguese right-wing mercenaries has swept up the coast from the South-West African (Namibian) border through all the coastal cities from Benguela to Novo Redondo and Porto Amboim.

Significantly, MPLA leader Agostinho Neto has his family in safety in Portugal.

The extent of further Soviet and U.S. involvement depends, in the first instance, on how far the Russians are prepared to go to save the MPLA regime in Luanda which they have formally recognized as the government of Angola. There are at least 250 Cubans — mostly black — helping the MPLA troops, apparently on Soviet prompting. Their help has not proven very effective so far. But Soviet equipment has been pouring into Luanda harbor, and at hand in neighboring Congo (Brazzaville) there are at least four Soviet MIG aircraft (with Cuban pilots) which could be thrown into the struggle on the MPLA's side if Moscow so decided.

Between Novo Redondo and Porto Amboim (both seized from MPLA control in recent days) and Luanda there is mostly only open country and little to block the path of any mechanized column committed to seizing the capital.

Sources close to U.S. intelligence confirm that if the need arises, funds are available to swing a massive arms lift in behind the FNLA to help expedite defeat of the MPLA — or to counter any sudden and effective increase in Soviet support to the MPLA. The funds reportedly go to Zaire to finance arms purchases from Europe and particularly from Belgium.

Zaire has made no secret of its support for the FNLA and its leader, Holden Roberto. He comes from the Bakongo tribe which lives



UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi with troops at Huambo HQ

astride the Zaire-Angola border, and he is a kinsman of Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seku. Because Moscow backs the MPLA, Peking has sided with the FNLA, providing arms and training for its troops within Zaire. France and South Africa also support the FNLA.

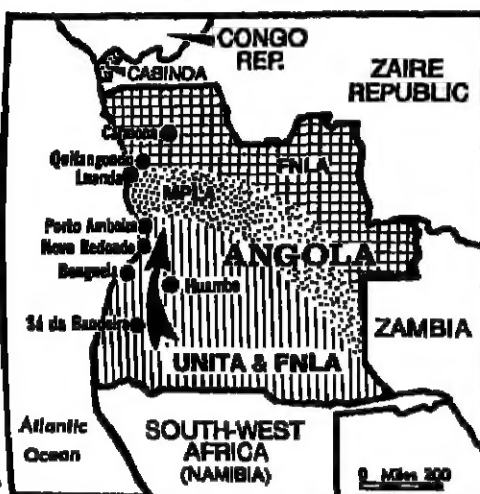
On independence, the FNLA made common cause with a third Angolan nationalist movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi, which is poorly armed but has widespread support in the southern part of Angola. The two movements proclaimed in Huambo (the former Nova Lisboa) in UNITA territory a government to rival that of the MPLA in Luanda.

Peking has gotten in behind the FNLA and

has helped with arms and training for FNLA troops within Zaire. France and South Africa also support the FNLA.

On the withdrawal of the Portuguese last week, the FNLA made common cause with a third Angolan nationalist movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), led by Jonas Savimbi, which is poorly armed but has widespread support in the southern part of Angola. The two movements proclaimed in Huambo (the former Nova Lisboa) in UNITA territory a government to rival that of the MPLA in Luanda.

The mercenary-led mechanized column heading up to Luanda from the south has immediate backup support from armed FNLA men, but it leaves UNITA men in civilian control in centers wrested from MPLA.



By a staff cartographer

Angola: MPLA in vice?

Spain does a deal on Sahara

By Richard Mowrer
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Spain has consented to an early take-over of Spanish Sahara by Morocco.

That, bluntly, is how a deal concluded by the two countries looks to political observers here. After two days of talks in Madrid, in which envoys of Mauritania participated part of the time, agreement was reached on the following:

- Spain's armed forces are to be out of Spanish Sahara by Feb. 28.

- Before that Spain will share with Morocco and Mauritania its functions as administrative power.

- The tripartite administration, with United Nations participation, will arrange for the territory's 73,000 indigenous population to hold a referendum, thereby living up to Spain's often repeated promise that the principle of self-determination will be honored. The Saharans will be allowed to express their preference: independence, or annexation by Morocco and Mauritania.

The Madrid talks, from which Algeria and the Saharans were excluded, raised these questions:

How can self-determination for the Saharans be freely expressed when two countries with expansionist ambitions already control the territory, if only as co-administrators with Spain? It will be easy for Morocco to "populate" areas of Spanish Sahara with its own people so that a referendum will show a majority in favor of annexation.

What will be the reaction of Algeria, which has strongly opposed Morocco's annexation plans and is backing the Polisario guerrilla movement which wants independence for Spanish Sahara?

Where does all this leave Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon? Only recently he flew to Spanish Sahara to assure his troops, worried about a possible sell-out, that "everything will be done to preserve intact the Army's prestige and honor." The Prince added: "We intend to protect the legitimate rights of the Saharan civilian population."

What about General Franco's pledge made publicly on Sept. 21, 1973, that "Spain solemnly

promises that the population of the Sahara shall freely determine its future?"

Informed quarters report that Morocco made the following concessions to Spain:

- It will agree to joint exploitation with Spain of the rich phosphate deposits at Bu-Craa, in Spanish Sahara. Spain has invested \$400 million in the venture.

- It will shelve its claims to Ceuta and Melilla, two enclave cities on the Mediterranean coast of North Africa that have been Spanish for nearly 500 years.

- It will withdraw Moroccan labor from Gibraltar. The British Crown Colony, claimed by Spain, depends on imported labor from Morocco to fill the gap left in its labor force when in 1969 Spain tightened its economic siege of the rock. Some 5,000 Spaniards were then barred from commuting daily to jobs in Gibraltar, as they had done for generations.

- Spain will retain special fishing rights off the Spanish Sahara, and may also retain two military bases opposite the Canary Islands.

Amin makes up

By Henry S. Hayward
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Soviet Union and Uganda have patched up their uneasy diplomatic relationship, but Moscow still is under fire in Africa for its Angolan policy.

Both the Kremlin and Uganda President Idi Amin have made concessions to smooth over the tiff that culminated in Moscow temporarily breaking relations with the small black African nation.

The row first flared into the open when Mr. Amin accused Moscow of meddling in African affairs and of political involvement in the newly liberated former Portuguese territory of Angola, where the Soviet Union has provided massive military and financial support for the Marxist Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) faction.

Moscow in turn accused Mr. Amin of insulting behavior. However African experts in the Kremlin obviously recognized the disadvantages of being on the outs with the Ugandan leader.

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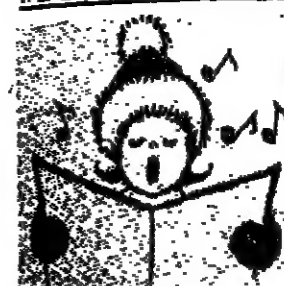
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Asia

Amnesty International to investigate

Manila to allow access to martial-law prisoners

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Manila
A leading Philippine Government official said that Amnesty International, the London-based organization that investigates the conditions of political prisoners around the world, will be given full access to martial-law detainees here.

Secretary of Defense Juan Ponce Enrile said in an interview that two lawyers from Amnesty International are expected to arrive in the Philippines on an investigative mission Nov. 24.

"We will welcome them," said Mr. Enrile, adding that the two lawyers would be free to interview any of the prisoners who are being

held under the martial-law regulations that were imposed on the Philippines more than three years ago.

He said that the government had not yet prepared an itinerary for the two men being sent by Amnesty International because if it were prepared in advance, "they might feel we were guiding them."

"They will be free to tell us what they want to do, who they want to see," said Mr. Enrile.

The number of political prisoners in the Philippines and their treatment have been the subjects of considerable controversy. At one point, Archbishop Jaime L. Sin, the most powerful prelate in this predominantly Roman Catholic country, got involved in the

controversy when he protested against the alleged torture of some martial-law prisoners.

Several former detainees told this reporter that the beating of prisoners was a matter of routine in the "tactical interrogation" stage of detention. Mr. Enrile said in the interview, however, that he did not think that the beating or torture of detainees was a matter of common practice.

A group of martial-law prisoners has, in the meantime, smuggled a statement out of prison that sharply denounced the government of President Ferdinand Marcos.

The statement, prepared for the representatives of Amnesty International, says that amnesty commissions set up by the Philippine Government have as their main purpose to

"lure or coerce" applicants for amnesty into writing or signing self-incriminating and damaging admissions of guilt.

The statement from the prisoners contends that the government's offers of amnesty have amounted to "nothing but cheap propaganda gimmicks used to fool the Filipino people and the whole world, into believing that the present regime has changed its repressive character."

It asserted that in the nearly three years since the first amnesty applications were filed, "no genuine political prisoner has ever been released through amnesty."

"The widely publicized government releases made through amnesty were nothing but stage-managed surrenders of government-controlled 'dissidents,'" the statement said.

U.S. shakeup worries China

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
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Peking
The firing of James Schlesinger as U.S. Secretary of Defense adds to the persisting uncertainty about President Ford's trip to China, say observers here.

However, it is possible that the recent shakeup in the Ford administration may make the Chinese increasingly anxious to talk to Mr. Ford directly to determine his stand on détente.

The Chinese Government is expressing its unease and displeasure with Mr. Schlesinger's removal in an indirect but unmistakable way.

The New China News Agency recently published a roundup of reaction to the firing, featuring comments by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D) of Washington, an outspoken critic of the U.S.-Soviet détente policy pursued by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The agency's article did not contain official Chinese Government reaction to the firing because there has not been any. But it was heavily weighted to comments criticizing the Schlesinger firing and suggesting that it heralded a more compromising policy by the Ford administration on détente with the Soviet Union. The article quoted sources as varied as Sen. Barry Goldwater (R) of Arizona, and the Washington Post suggesting that the firing would be well received by the Soviet Union.

The Chinese article appeared amid reports from Washington that the United States and China still have failed to agree on final arrangements for Mr. Ford's long-expected visit to China later this year.

Until his firing, Mr. Schlesinger was the subject of frequent articles in the Chinese press that were implicitly but clearly supporting the Defense Secretary in his skepticism about détente and his repeated calls for higher levels of U.S. arms spending.

A few days before Mr. Schlesinger was dismissed, a Chinese official praised the former Defense Secretary at great length during an informal chat with a Peking-based foreign journalist.

By contrast, the Chinese leadership made things difficult for Dr. Kissinger when he visited here in late October to prepare the way for Mr. Ford.

"Welcoming" Dr. Kissinger to Peking, Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua made a public and biting attack on the policy of détente, calling it an illusion that would lead to war and not to peace. Since Dr. Kissinger left Peking there have been indications from Chinese officials about how strongly they continued their criticism of U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union when Dr. Kissinger met them behind closed doors.

One official was asked about the validity of a report that had a Chinese official likening Dr. Kissinger to former British prime minister, Neville Chamberlain, proponent of an appeasement policy toward Nazi Germany that culminated in the outbreak of World War II and likening Senator Jackson to Sir Winston Churchill, who rallied the British people and led them to ultimate victory over the Nazis.

The Chinese official pointedly took exception only to the likening of Senator Jackson to Sir Winston, suggesting that would be improper and a little farfetched.

He said history never repeats itself exactly, but he expressed no objection to the description of Dr. Kissinger.

Pakistan to boost nuclear capacity

By Qutubuddin Aziz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Karachi, Pakistan
Pakistan is about to invite bids for building a second nuclear power plant while at the same time it is campaigning to "denuclearize" South Asia.

The country is a pioneer among Muslim nations in nuclear power production and is conducting an active research program in the field. It is on record before the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as believing firmly "in the principle of nonproliferation" and as having placed its nuclear facilities "under IAEA safeguards." The safeguards are designed to prevent the spread of atomic weapons.

Pakistanis look apprehensively at neighboring India's nuclear weapons capability. India exploded a nuclear test device not far from the Pakistan border in May, 1974, and its atomic research program continues — although New Delhi has declared the program is for peaceful purposes only.

While neither nation has signed the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty, Pakistan is actively seeking to ban such weapons from South Asia. Last November it asked the United

Nations General Assembly to adopt a resolution calling for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the region.

However, it also is urging countries that supply nuclear power plants not to impose additional controls on selling such plants to nations that agree to the IAEA safeguards. It has proposed an IAEA conference of suppliers and developing countries to modify the safeguards and iron out research problems in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Pakistan already has an atomic power station at Karachi, built in 1972 with Canadian help. But a survey of its energy requirements, conducted with the assistance of the IAEA, showed a need for 20 more such plants over the next 25 years. At 600 megawatts, the new plant will have more than three times the generating capacity of the first one. It will be built in the Punjab in the northern section of the country.

Munir Ahmed, chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, told the 19th general conference of the IAEA in Vienna last September that his "is one of those few developing countries which, because of a serious shortage of indigenous fossil fuels, has to turn rapidly to nuclear energy for meeting its electric power requirements."

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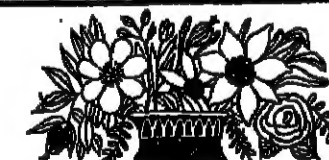
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Sri Lanka

Schoolgirl pushers

Colombo turning into narcotics capital of Asia

By Jayantha Somaasundaram
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Colombo, Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is on the way to becoming the narcotics center of Asia, say veteran observers.

Police estimate that between 10,000 and 15,000 Sri Lankans are drug users. In Colombo the problem has spread to the schools, where girls are said to be pushing drugs at dances. In addition, tourists, foreign sailors, and so-called "hippies" help swell the market.

Two of the factors that are blamed for the increased drug menace here are the withdrawal of American troops from Indo-China and the reopening of the Suez Canal. In addition, Sri Lanka is just 30 miles off the southern coast of India, the world's largest supplier of opium.

Indian and Sri Lanka police think there is an international syndicate that conducts organized smuggling of opium between the two countries. Such smuggling is thought to be lucrative, with the drug more than quadrupling in price once it reaches Colombo.

Opium from the "golden triangle" of Burma, Thailand, and Laos once was carried to the United States by American troops, but since their pullout from Southeast Asia much of it is smuggled by way of Sri Lanka, where some 200 ships a year call at the port of Colombo.

Big quantities of the drug cannabis sativa, otherwise known as Indian hemp or ganja, also are grown domestically. Some of it is used for medicinal purposes, but there also is large-scale illicit traffic in it. It is estimated the daily consumption of ganja in Colombo is 200 pounds, and over the last decade the street price has fallen by 80 percent.



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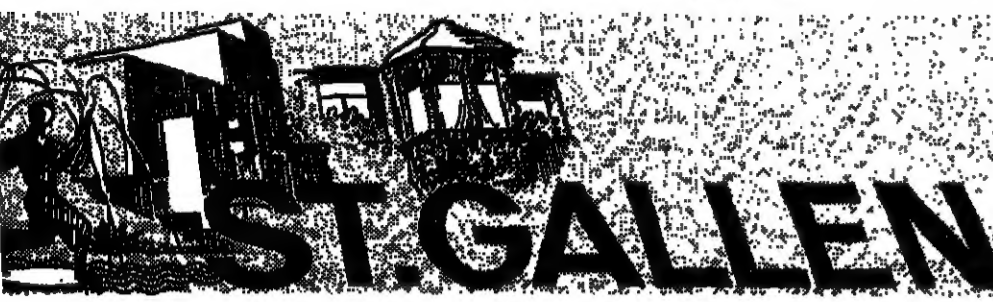
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Middle East

Concessions the key

Lebanese premier wants more clout for Muslims

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon — Lebanon's political and religious leaders are debating Premier Rashid Karami's proposals to give Muslims a larger share in government and to rebuild damage caused by Lebanon's past seven months of civil war.

Amid kidnappings and shootings in Beirut and suburbs and other sporadic violations of the shaky cease-fire, Mr. Karami's plan has pleased moderates of both factions but aroused opposition of both rightist Christian and leftist Muslim extremists.

Mr. Karami (a Muslim) proposed suppression of the religious test for public office. He said that without amending the Lebanese Constitution, he and President Suleiman Frangieh (a Christian) could modify the terms of the unwritten but firm 1943 National Pact to give non-Christians a larger share of power.

The National Pact, bequeathed the Lebanese on independence by the departing French, stipulated that the president of the republic be a Maronite (Roman Catholic) and

that Christians should have a 6-to-5 edge over Muslims in the Lebanese Legislature. The Muslims were compensated with the premiership; but in Lebanon until now, the president has enjoyed more power than the prime minister.

This division of power to the Christians' advantage was based on the fact that in 1943 — when the pact was arrived at — Christians outnumbered Muslims in the population of Lebanon. Since then, the Christians have managed to block a census, apparently because they know that the figures would now show that there are more Muslims than Christians in the country.

Recent violence in Lebanon has been largely due to Muslim resentment at the Christian dog-in-the-manger attitude and to hard-line Maronite resistance to any suggestion that Christians give up any of their privileged positions. Mr. Karami is a Muslim moderate committed to holding Lebanon together. But he is aware that there can be no lasting resolution to the current conflict without some Christian concessions to the Muslims. It has taken courage for him to make his latest proposals, which are likely to affront

hard-line Maronites and to disappoint hard-line Muslims who want much more.

On the right, the Maronite League and Order of Lebanese Monks have rejected the proposals and the Phalangist Party of Pierre Jemayel is cool toward them. Lebanon's Council of Muslim Affairs has called a meeting to discuss them after criticism from leftists who demand formal revision of the Constitution.

France, which ruled Lebanon from 1919 to 1943 and supervised setting up the original constitutional arrangements here, is sending a mediation mission headed by former Premier and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville. It is due here this week.

Pope Paul's mediator, Paolo Cardinal Bertoli, returned to Rome to report Sunday after a final meeting with President Frangieh.

France and the Vatican are the most likely outside sources able to bring effective persuasion on the hard-line Christians to accept the Karami proposals. As for the hard-line Muslims, their most effective outside persuaders are likely to be the Syrians. Syrian President Assad has no desire to see Lebanon fall completely apart with Israel perhaps hurrying in to pick up one of the pieces.



Karami: bid to end strife

Assad: charming mystery man

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A question being asked in Washington and other capitals is whether Syria's President Hafez al-Assad will be cooperative in arranging the next big move in the Middle East — a settlement on the Golan front between Israel and Syria.

The question is a tough one because of the enigmatic character of the Syrian President, who has been in power for five years, longer than any other Syrian leader since the country gained its independence from France in 1946. The man who concerns the analysts so much is simple, soft-spoken, gentle, kindly, charming, and smiling. He is also something of a mystery.

Some say that President Assad has been assisted at every stage of his career by a certain peasant cunning which local people associate especially with the Alawites, an ancient Moslem sect.

Born 46 years ago to a peasant family in the poor hillside village of Qardaha, along Syria's Mediterranean coast, he joined the Baath (Socialist renaissance) Party while still a teenager, joined the Syrian Air Force, and won a trophy for aerobatics.

Forming a military committee in the Air Force, he parlayed his Baathist faith into a political career that carried him to the presidency by way of a military coup d'etat on Nov. 16, 1970.

The Syrian President and U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger took to each other at once. Each seems to have found in the other depths that he would like to have plumbed. They laughed a lot together, sometimes over Dr. Kissinger's Jewish jokes, including an impersonation of Golda Meir. And Dr. Kissinger complained that if he went into a meeting with a list of 12 points he wished to take up, he never got beyond the third one because President Assad persisted in remembering stories and anecdotes and asking questions about the world of international politics which his American guest had experienced.

Dr. Kissinger has called President Assad "the most interesting man in the Middle East" and President Assad never loses an opportunity to assert his friendship and affection for Dr. Kissinger.

But even Dr. Kissinger does not profess to be quite sure of President Assad's position. In a recent interview in the New York Times, President Assad was asked about a report that Dr. Kissinger favors an interim agreement involving withdrawal of three kilometers on the Israeli occupied Golan Heights.



Syrian leader: peasant cunning?

"Why," President Assad asked in reply, "should your efforts be dispersed like this, especially when it has become clear after the new Sinai agreement that such partial solutions are in the interests of Israel and not the Arabs? We want all of Golan back, not three kilometers. . . . We can do without the three kilometers until the time Israel withdraws from all of Golan."

But a little later President Assad added, when asked if he would be interested should the Israelis relinquish one or two settlements as a symbolic beginning, "Of course we have no objection if they withdraw from one or two settlements — we would welcome it."

On March 3, 1975, in what has become a milestone in Middle Eastern annals (in spite of partial disavowals by a Foreign Ministry spokesman) Newsweek reported the following exchange between President Assad and Arnaud de Borchgrave:

De Borchgrave: Some Israelis would be prepared to return the Golan Heights to Syria in exchange for a long-term peace treaty. Does that kind of quid pro quo seem reasonable to you?

President Assad: Yes, that would be acceptable. Provided, of course that the final peace settlement includes the creation of a Palestinian state.

Mr. de Borchgrave: Israeli leaders say that the next step with Syria should be an overall peace settlement. Could this idea be profitably explored at a reconvened Geneva conference?

President Assad: Of course. If the Israelis return to the 1967 frontier — and the West Bank and Gaza become a Palestine state — the last obstacle to final settlement will have been removed.

Mr. de Borchgrave: Could this be a peace treaty with Israel?

President Assad: Yes, it could. When everything is settled it will have to be formalized with a formal peace treaty. This is not propaganda. We mean it — seriously and explicitly.

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TREASURE OF THE C

Why did the hunters who stalked bison, mammoths, and reindeer suddenly blossom into artistic expression in the cramped, dank caves

By Diana Loercher
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Les Eyzies, France
The French word conjures up images of depth and darkness better than the English does. At the mouth of a prehistoric cave in Les Eyzies, France, one knows beyond a shadow of a doubt that one is about to enter a grotto. Les Eyzies, in France's Perigord-Dordogne region, is the site of approximately 20 major rock formations and caves containing prehistoric paintings, which have justly earned for it the appellation, "world capital of prehistory." These caves and others are some of mankind's first museums, for they preserve the oldest known paintings, in human history. Executed by prehistoric man in the advanced Paleolithic age, the paintings date from the last great glaciation, around 20,000 years ago.

The most important caves in and around Les Eyzies are Font-de-Gaume and Lascaux, the former open and the latter closed. Walking into Font-de-Gaume, rated second only to Lascaux for the quality of its parietal art, is like stepping back to the birth of civilization. The earliest prehistoric art consisted of sexual images and fertility symbols, examples of which can be seen at the Museum of Prehistoric Art in Les Eyzies and the Center of Prehistoric Art, Le Thot.

Still unsolved: a 20,000-year-old mystery

The shift of interest to the animal paintings and engravings found in the caves is an abiding mystery. Theories abound, the most popular being that the paintings were part of a ritual to confer success upon the hunters or to give back life to those animals already killed. A more sophisticated interpretation is that the arrangement of the animals within the caves reflected prehistoric man's concept of the universe, a polarity between male and female principles.

But no one really knows why these hunters, who had followed their game — bison, mammoths, lions, bears, horses, reindeer, and rhinoceroses — from the north to the fertile, more temperate Vézère valley chose to leave their rock shelters high in the cliffs and crawl into the dank, narrow

caves solely to paint animals on the walls. They did not live in the caves — it was impossible to watch for game, build fires, or escape from predators in these cul-de-sacs. Some were so low that the men could not have stood upright, and the paintings in others are so high that the artists must have used some sort of ladder or scaffolding. To see, they rolled large boulders with carved-out hollows into the caves and burned animal grease in them.

Menagerie painted with fingers, feathers, blow-tubes

Why? Why go to so much trouble to paint these images of running horses, wounded bison, reindeer licking each other? And who? The superimposition and changing styles of the paintings fail to reveal whether they were executed within a generation or over millennia. There are no satisfactory answers to these questions and they continue to tantalize the imagination because the paintings represent the beginning not only of art but of written communication and perhaps religion as well.

The paintings are pictographs, or pictorial symbols, and their meaning, while it cannot be determined exactly, was undoubtedly supernatural. One feels that, at least, in the

depths of Font-de-Gaume as the animals maintain one's eyes in the rock, becoming more rather than distinct in the dim light used by the prehistoric artists. One becomes aware that they painted the animals as formations that suggested their shapes, that the sculptors they perhaps first visualized their subjects in the rock. Their media were red, yellow, and black made from iron and manganese oxide extracted from earth, ground with stone, and dissolved in animal fat. They applied the color with their fingers and brushes of feathers and animal hair. There is evidence that they sometimes blew the paint through hollow tubes.

Not only did they develop these ingenious techniques, art that is itself astonishing for its stylized grace, its



Horse from Font-de-Gaume

and gaze into the darkness, it is not difficult to put yourself back into the period of the Paleolithic. You can imagine a dependence on animals so total that the cave dwellers believed them to be his gods.

While leading us through Font-de-Gaume, he described the caves as "temples to hunting," the churches in history. The comparison is apt for it was them that not man but humanity began. In painting, the prehistoric man separated himself from them for the time and began his long ascent.

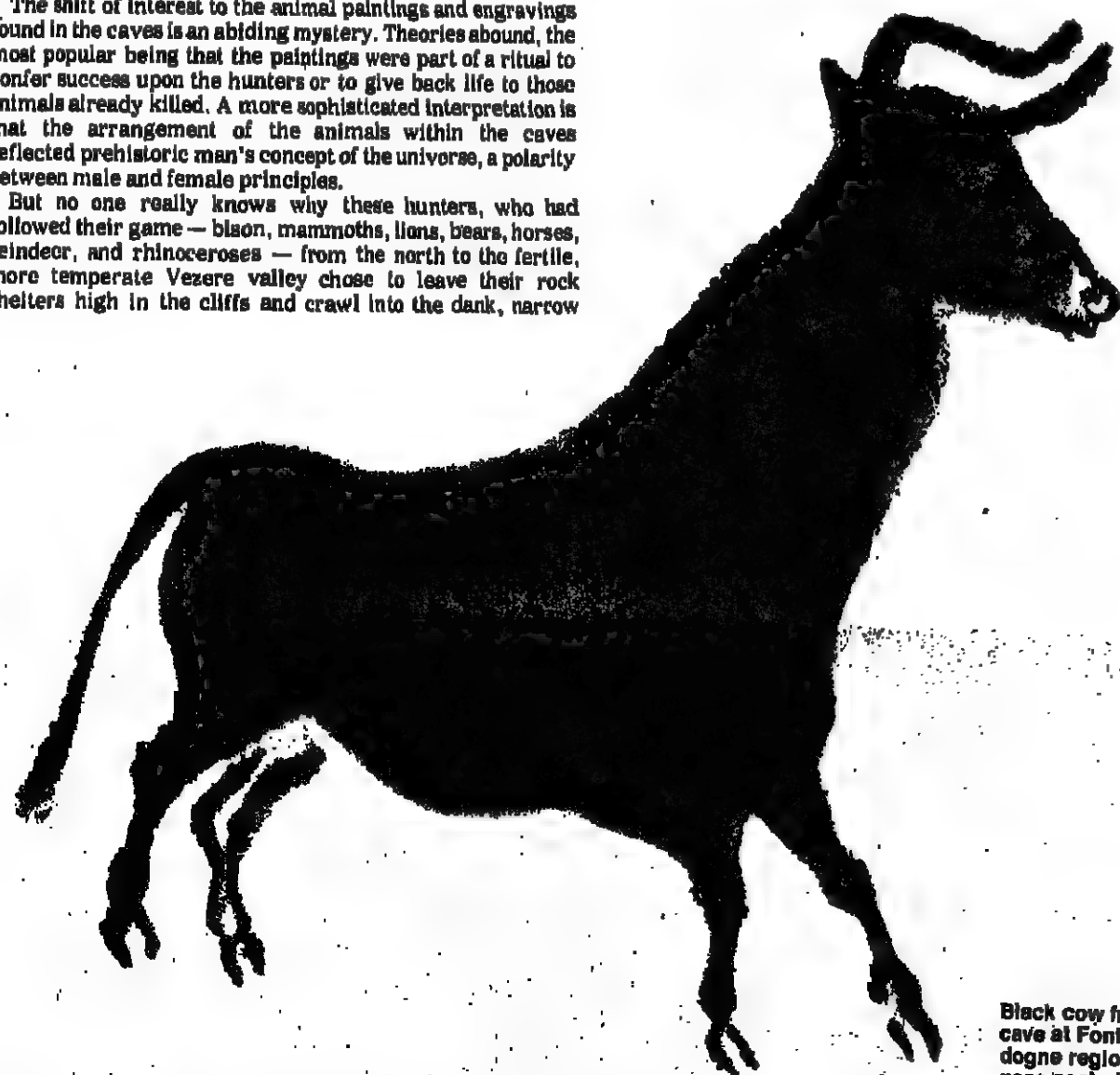
Given the cultural significance of the cave paintings, the closing of Lascaux ("the Sistine Chapel of prehistory," according to Abbe Breuil) 11 years ago to protect the paintings from deterioration represents an irreversible and an ominous sign.

The man who battles mold, humidity, and tourists

The director of Lascaux, Jacques Marsal, was its discoverer, or l'inventeur as the French put it.

Ironically, this man who reopened the cave to the world now the man who keeps the public out. Close to the mouth of the cave, sealed shut with a heavy brass door resembling that of an Egyptian tomb, Mr. Marsal explained what went wrong with this "miracle of nature." The conditions were perfect for the people, i.e., tourists in the cave. The cave was in equilibrium maintained by nature throughout the centuries. The imbalance caused two problems: the temperature rose and the other biological. Human beings raised the temperature and increased the amount of water vapor and carbon dioxide in the cave. The result was the formation of carbonates, chalky deposits, and mold, which insidiously ate, and eventually obliterated the art.

"From 1950 to 1958 we worked on the physical problem, and we thought we had solved it with a humidifier. But we had forgotten that tourists bring in bacteria. In 1958 we discovered the mold. There was no way to control the effect of all those people. In 1964 the government officially closed the cave."

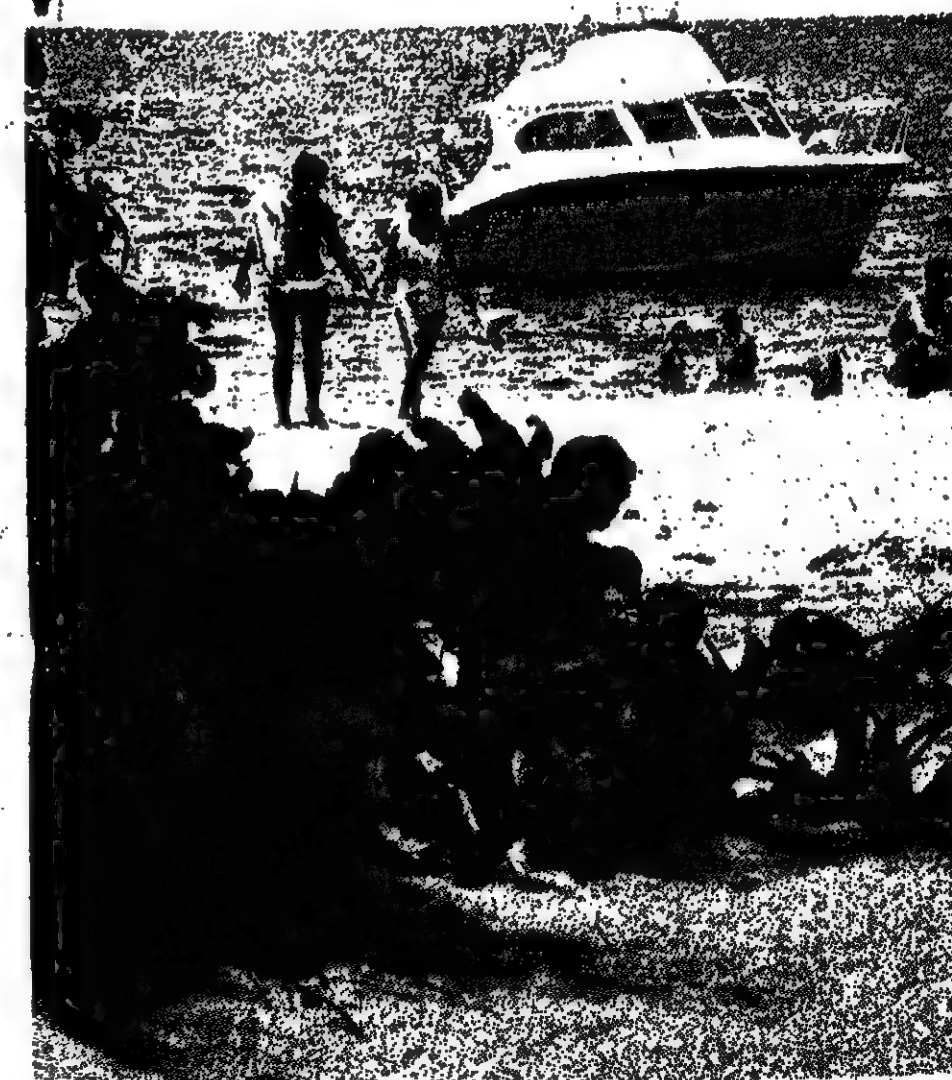


Black cow from the walls of a prehistoric cave at Font-de-Gaume in France's Dordogne region, through which 700 visitors pass each day.

WINTER VACATIONS

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Packaged tours—cheapest way to sun or snow	B2
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Winter vacations



What's your idea of a winter vacation? Is it loiling on the beach in the French West Indies, an unread copy of Proust shading your face from a blazing sun? Or is it weddelling down the brilliant ski slopes of

Switzerland or Colorado? Whether you like winter to be winter or wish to revisit summer, there are plenty of places around the world from which to choose, and many tour packages to help you cut costs.

Winter vacations offer choice of sun or snow

By Peter Tonge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A Toronto-based accountant I know smiles a little these days when his neighbors talk of taking a January "winter vacation" in, say, Brazil, or far-away Australia.

Those aren't winter vacations, they're summer ones, he points out. He should know. He was raised in the southern hemisphere where Christmas temperatures would send him plunging into an 80 degree F. ocean to cool off. He once visited Europe in July on what, for him, was a winter trip at the time.

The point he is making is that today's jet travel puts summer or winter within reach of everyone all year round; that the type of vacation you take depends on where you go and not on where you live.

Variety is the key word today. Will it be surfing in Hawaii, game-watching in Africa, skiing in Europe or the Rockies, or a leisurely cruise in the Caribbean? Or what about an oasis-hopping tour of Tunisia?

Moreover, relative to the rising cost of everything else these days, vacation price tags look almost modest. And, as the tour promoters are apt to say, it will probably cost you more to do the same thing if you wait a year.

Less conventional than the beach or ski kind of vacation but catching on fast are theater tours, hobby trips, and nature safaris. Would you believe even a curling vacation? That's right, the Swiss, noting a steady rise in North America of this Scottish game of lawn bowls

on ice, suggest there's no better way to enjoy the game than on Swiss ice, in the Swiss Alps. So they've developed an eight-day packaged tour to bring American and Canadian curlers over. Swissair will make all the arrangements.

In a complete contrast there's a \$655 package which will take you on an eight-day land and sea tour to watch the migratory gray whales off the southern California coast. This is just one of 34 nature tours offered worldwide by Quester Tours and Travel, Inc., of New York City.

The packaged tour, of course, is where the real bargains lie today. By buying accommodations and other vacation services in bulk, the tour operator is able to pass on considerable savings to the customer — wholesale prices at the retail level in other words.

Take the London show tour as an example. For \$70 the tourist gets seven days in a London hotel with private bath, continental breakfast, four theater tickets, and a one-day trip to Stratford-on-Avon via Oxford. An individual buying these same services would pay \$196 for the hotel, \$26 for the theater tickets, and \$17 for the Stratford trip for a \$241 total.

As prices in the bargain basement go, there's none to quite match the London tour. But there are many that come close. Literally hundreds of packaged tours are available, and it would pay the would-be vacationer to shop around for the vacation that is tailored both to his wallet and his preference. The best way to do this is to check with the carriers — the

airlines, the bus lines, and Amtrak — and the travel agents who owe allegiance to no particular carrier or destination. The tourist bureaus of the various countries (or states) will be very helpful too. You can find their addresses in most public libraries.

Skiing options are almost as numerous as there are mountains in the snow belt. It's your own choice whether it's the Rockies or the Alps. For those on the U.S. East Coast there isn't all that much difference price-wise.

Some of the best powder skiing available anywhere (and European ski instructors are quick to verify this) is in the mountains of Utah.

On the other hand the Alps have a grandeur all their own and miles and miles of skiing in open snow high above timberline. It tends to be a little warmer there than in the Rockies too.

As a comparison, seven days at the modern Snowbird complex near Salt Lake City runs from \$200 (double occupancy) including five days on the chair lifts. An equal time at the modern snow station of Avoriaz in the French Alps costs \$123 (double occupancy) including continental breakfast. Air fare is extra in both cases.

Remember, though, every airline that flies into snow country will have some sort of ski package to offer. So check around. There is good skiing in New England and Quebec province, in the Nordic countries, and, yes, even behind the Iron Curtain; notably in Czechoslovakia.

Amtrak has moved into the ski business too. It has several packages to New England resorts including an interesting one to Jay Peak in Vermont. The "Granny Grant" package offers dorm-style accommodation, breakfast, dinner, ski-lift tickets, plus transfers to all ski areas. The Sunday morning to Friday evening package costs \$135 plus rail fare.

Even where snow doesn't fall in abundance or where there are no mountains to make winter sports worthwhile, Europe still has its attractions. The summer visitors are gone and the hotels and restaurants, though bustling, are not crowded; cultural events are in full swing. Indeed, winter is what many people call Europe's "sparkling season."

British Airways' London show tour isn't the only one of its kind. TWA offers a similar package that includes both London and Dublin. Another interesting offering is Swissair to Geneva for a few days and then on to London for the rest of the week. Pan Am handles the return trip to the U.S.

Then, of course, there are the plethora of trips to the warm areas of the world — in Florida, the Gulf Coast of Texas, Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, and the Caribbean to name a few. Oh yes, for about \$3,700 you can go and look at the koala bears in Australia on one 18-day package cruise. By the way, that cute little fellow in the TV ads that says he hates Qantas also hates Pan Am, American Airlines, and Air New Zealand too.

Winter vacations

Skiing 'playgrounds' no longer confined to Alps

By Rainer Degmann-Schwarz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Ten million skiers in Japan; 550 lifts in the Soviet Union between Mount El'brus and the Arctic Circle; 6 million pairs of skis sold around the world, one-third of them in the U.S. — these statistics from last winter testify to the universality of skiing. They also show, however, that the Alps are no longer the sole playground for skiing enthusiasts.

More and more, the American skier is discovering the ski areas of the Rocky Mountains, and a ski vacation "out West" is now, in comparison to earlier years, cheaper than in Europe. Aspen, Vail, Taos, Steamboat, Breckenridge, Jackson Hole, and Snowbird are the leading names in the snow belt of the Rockies. Their altitude is a guarantee of snow; above the tree line there are wide, open

slopes with feather-light powder. In contrast to the Alpine countries, skiing is a relatively young sport in the U.S. but, nonetheless, the ski areas already in existence are organized and developed to perfection — far superior to their European competitors in many respects, especially in the exemplary grooming given their trails.

The mecca of all ski pilgrims in the U.S. is Aspen, Colorado. In 1936 a Swiss laid out the first slope; in 1953 the first lift was built. Today Aspen boasts 36 lifts with over 200 miles of slopes. Despite economic stagnation in the U.S., Aspen, like most of the other Colorado ski areas, registered a 20 percent increase in skier attendance during the past winter.

The trails at Taos, New Mexico, without a doubt reflect the temperament of New Mexico ski boomers, doing justice to even the most coddled Alpine tastes. A tip for Vail, Colorado: Try the "Sun Up" and "Sun Down"

bowls, snow basins with an unlimited number of slopes.

Four of the six larger, well-developed ski areas of western Canada lie in the Banff and Jasper national parks. Banff is like a stormy island in the midst of the park, its ski carrousel going on round the clock. A stroll down Banff Avenue is one continuous show, from the Paris Steak House, and the Indian Moccasin Shop, to boutiques for ski and sport fashions.

Banff offers skiing

Banff's skiing activity is spread over three centers: Mt. Norquay, Sunshine, and Lake Louise. On Mt. Norquay even the trail tiger primed with the latest wedge tricks faces a dilemma: A more or less perpendicular wall towers up before the skier, one lift going up, four cannon-barrel chutes coming down at a sheer angle, generating supersonic speeds. In view of these slopes, less skillful skiers are content with every meter of gentle terrain they find in Sunshine and Lake Louise. The latter, with its eight lifts, is the best developed ski area in western Canada.

The most expensive but most pleasurable ski runs in the world are found in the Bugaboos, a 300-square-mile giant mountain in British Columbia. Base of the ski adventure by helicopter is a lodge at 4,500 feet belonging to the Canadian Mountain Holiday Company and which is accessible only by air. From nine in the morning till late in the afternoon, a helicopter shuttles back and forth, with nine skiers and one guide on board, to one of the 6,000-to-9,000-foot mountains with their deep-snow trails of up to 12 miles in length.

Hawaii's main source of fascination is its palm-lined beaches and romantic island life, but there is also a surprise in store with the island's ski slopes on the 13,706-foot Mauna Kea volcano. During the "winter" months of December through March, Pole's Parlor and the Poi Bowl, two large basins near the summit, are the practice slopes for Pacific ski artists. On this snow-covered lava floor there are neither rocks, trees, nor long lift lines to hinder anyone.

Sport grows in Japan

In Japan, skiing has become a sport of the people in the last 10 years. There are 200 ski areas in Japan, although most of them have only smaller-scale facilities. Japan's first ski lift was built by the U.S. Army near Sapporo after the end of World War II. In the land of the rising sun people take their skiing seriously, even so the pushing and crowding seen at many ski lifts elsewhere gives way here to politeness and bows.

Next to Shiga Heights and Zao, 3,000-foot Mt. Teine, near Sapporo, is, with its 16 lifts, Japan's largest ski area; up to 10,000 skiers gather here on weekends. On the slopes there is a hustle and bustle as hectic as on Tokyo's Ginza. Skiers cut curves and execute stem christies with unremitting assiduity until late in the floodlit night. The widely cut trails at Teine wind their way through birch forests and are kept in a state of peak polish.

But in Japan one can look in vain for one skiing institution: A apres-ski is unknown here. Instead, after a hard day on the slopes, the Japanese head for the baths.

In Australia the ski season begins on the Queen's birthday, near the beginning of June, and continues usually until the end of September. Of the eight ski areas in the Snowy Mountains, Thredbo with its seven ski lifts and 25 miles of trails is the best known. If one weren't always confronted with the English language, and if there weren't eucalyptus trees all around the wide, generously planned ski slopes, one might think Thredbo was a ski area in the Alps. The town, which numbers about 100 chalets, hotels, and lodges, is firmly in the grip of Europeans, from the hotel cooks on up to the lift operators. Sixteen of the 36 ski instructors come from Austria. Along with their Swiss and French colleagues they shuttle back and forth, in keeping with the season, between Europe, North America, and Australia. At an annual increase of 15 percent, the number of Australian skiers is estimated right now to be 250,000.

New Zealand glacier trail

In 1939 a noteworthy ski premiere took place in New Zealand. Kick-turns were set up to serve as a course, and the participants put climbing skins on their skis to avoid attaining too great a speed. Today the magic word in New Zealand skiing is Tasman, a glacier in the New Zealand Alps. The flight through the high alpine mountain world up to the over 9,000-foot starting point of the ski trail is in and of itself fabulous — a flight over ice debris that makes one think the world has not yet been quite finished here. Actually, only the first one or two miles of the 14-mile-long Tasman trail are steep and fast; afterwards it flattens out.

Up to a few years ago skiing in this country of 3 million inhabitants and 60 million sheep was limited to enthusiasts and people with money. In 1974, however, there were already 50 ski clubs with 10,000 members. Of New Zealand's 17 ski areas, Coronet Peak near Queenstown is most heavily frequented; here 85,000 skiers a year have been registered, mostly Australians, Canadians, and Americans.

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Winter vacations

Bargains in skiing reappear

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Looking for skiing bargains this winter? Then look overseas.

Many countries — among them Norway, the French Alps, and Switzerland — have trimmed costs to the minimum, making it possible for skiers on low budgets to take advantage of some of the world's best skiing areas.

For example, Norway is offering four one-week ski vacations starting at \$110 per person, plus air fare. Three of the ski-week packages include the resorts of Oslo, Lillehammer, and Gailo, which are famous as ski-touring centers. The fourth package tour features Vos, which offers Alpine skiing as well.

The Oslo winter ski program is being highlighted for the first time by Scandinavian Airlines with a "City and Ski" low-cost

package tour priced at \$125 per person. Air fare is additional.

A most exciting and popular ski resort is France's Chamonix, nestled in the shadow of Europe's highest mountain, Mt. Blanc (15,771 feet). Skiers may select a week in Chamonix for as little as \$369, even in the February high season. Prices for this tour include air fare, ground transportation, accommodations, continental breakfast daily, transport of ski equipment, tips and taxes (including the \$3 U.S. departure tax).

There are more than three-dozen lifts in the Chamonix area, featuring 1 cog railway, 7 cable cars, 5 gondolas, 4 chairlifts, and 21 pomalifts. The lift and trail network starts with the Plan de l'Aiguille cable car just outside of town. It rises in two stages to more than 9,000 feet, and serves the Vallée Blanche-Mer de Glace marathon run back down to Chamonix.

For the nonskier, Chamonix offers a variety of other winter sports, including ice skating, bobsledding, snowshoeing, and indoor swimming at the Water Sport Center.

For groups of 40 persons or more, France features Avoriaz, Flaine, La Plagne, and other skiing areas for \$50 per person plus air fare for seven nights. Departures are from early December through April. The Ski Jetway Air France program, for groups of 20 persons or

more, goes to La Plagne, Val Thorens, and Val d'Isère. The seven-night package is \$68 per person double occupancy, plus air fare.

In anticipation of increased visitors from the United States as well as from other European countries, the French Alps communities of Flaine, Meribel, La Plagne, and Val d'Isère have added to their facilities. Flaine has three additional teleskis and two new ski schools; Meribel, two new two-star hotels; La Plagne has added six ski lifts; while Val d'Isère, one of France's biggest stations, has added two ski lifts.

Three of Switzerland's swankiest resorts — Zermatt, St. Moritz, and Davos — are offering some of the most reasonably priced packaged tours in Europe. For a week's stay at Zermatt the cost is \$399; St. Moritz, \$439; and Davos, \$445. Included in the price are air fare, ground transportation, accommodations, continental breakfast, tips, and taxes. At St. Moritz a choice of lunch or dinner also is part of the package.

Ski resorts in Austria and Italy are offering low-priced skiing packages that are well worth considering, too. In Kitzbuehl and St. Anton the week's package, including air fare,

is just \$389. In Italy's Cervinia on the east side of the Matterhorn, the all-inclusive cost is \$469, which includes a choice of lunch or dinner.

Visitors to France and Norway during the winter season, in addition to their various out-of-door recreational activities, will have the opportunity to sit in on some fascinating events.

In Norway the Lillehammer Ski Festival will be held from Jan. 4 through 11, with a program of competitions in cross-country skiing and ski jumping.

On Jan. 4, right in the heart of Oslo, the Monolith Ski Race will take place. The annual Holmenkollen Ski Festival, considered the world's greatest ski event, will take place on March 6-14, climaxed by the famous Holmenkollen ski jumping competition on Jan. 14. Crowds of more than 130,000 people, headed by the Royal Family, usually are on hand for this spectacular event.

In France the International Third World Ski and Music Festival will be held in two of the country's modern resorts, Avoriaz and La Plagne, from Jan. 17 to 28.

L. F. M.

Winter vacations

How to visit 3 'nations' at same time

By Leavitt F. Morris

Special to

The Christian Science Monitor

How would you like a "three nation" vacation for the cost of visiting one? Believe it or not Tucson, Arizona, can give you just that.

On the scene

If it is the snow-field atmosphere of Canada you would like, it is only a short drive from

downtown Tucson to the Santa Catalina range with its 9,185-foot Mt. Lemmon offering complete skiing facilities and ample snow.

When you have had your fill of winter sports, you can turn your car in the opposite direction and travel 66 miles south to Mexico. In nearby Nogales, a visitor can find inexpensive items such as glassware, ceramics, leather goods, tinware, sculpture, and paintings. Each individual is allowed to buy \$100 worth of merchandise without a duty charge.

In addition to Tucson's ideal winter climate — whether it be for snow sports or warm weather activities — this area possesses a host of other attractions very much "old West"

American: mountains, canyons, ghost towns, old mines, museums, high forests, and scenic regions — all located within an hour's drive of the city.

And there are friendly, earthy people, who will put you on a first-name basis from the very first meeting.

Many of Tucson's attractions are free. For those who enjoy tracing the history of the Southwest to its earliest settlers, the missions of San Xavier and Tumacacori are open to visitors. These missions are tributes to Eusebio Kino, the priest who brought Christianity to the Indians who first inhabited the area.

The San Xavier Mission, finished in 1797, is a special attraction for those who have an interest in Spanish architecture. It is considered one of the country's finest examples of that style. Locally it is referred to as the White Dove of the Desert.

Then there is Old Tucson, a movie location set up in 1939 and now used as an amusement park and Wild West Town. The visitor will find here old buildings with false fronts, hitching posts for horses, with horses tied to some — even some "gun play" staged for his entertainment.

On the northeast side of the city are the remains of old Fort Lowell, where cavalry troops once surged into the wilderness in search of Apache bands.

An annual popular event here is the Tucson Rodeo — La Fiesta de Los Vaqueros — held in late February. The spectacular opening day horse-drawn parade is said to be the longest of its kind anywhere.

In March when the desert flowers begin to bloom and the sun beams down its summer-like warmth, the annual Pima County Fair and Southern Arizona International Livestock Show opens at the fairgrounds. On exhibit will be some of the nation's finest specimens of horses and Hereford cattle.

The saguaro cactus, which spikes down the floor of Arizona, can be found only in this state. It can gather as much as a ton of water during a heavy rainstorm which it stores, much like a camel, to help it through extended dry periods.

Some of the saguaros are a century or more old. In the 100-mile square Saguaro National Monument area the saguaro stands head and



By a staff Photographer
Arizona's San Xavier Mission

shoulders over the many other shapes and sizes of cacti.

Tucson keeps computerized records of its available accommodations and all a visitor has to do is to let the Tucson Convention Visitors Bureau know what type he prefers — with or without a pool, golf, horses, television, meals and the price range he can afford.

The price tag ranges from \$12 to \$22 a day, depending on whether you're on American or European plan.

Also Tucson has many excellent dude ranches whose rates still are below the average costs of similar places in the West.

A mail inquiry to the Tucson Convention Visitors Bureau, P.O. Box 6547, Tucson, Arizona 85703, will bring a quick and detailed response.

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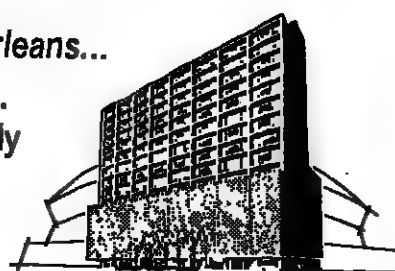
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Winter vacations

Hotel boom 'opens up' West Indies

By Leavitt F. Morris
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The French West Indies islands of Guadeloupe, St. Martin, and Martinique are prepared to accommodate "all comers" for the 1975/76 winter season — at modest costs.

This optimistic promise is the result of a recent hotel building boom, the biggest in the history of the French West Indies. With extensive expansion of existing facilities and the new hotels, total hotel accommodations now add up to 11,000 in first-class and deluxe categories, most of them owned and operated by French chains.

Air France will be serving Guadeloupe and Martinique from New York six times a week with their new 288-seat air-bus planes, beginning in December. U. S. airlines serving the islands are Pan American and Eastern.

Budget-conscious Americans seeking freedom from the rigors of ice and snow in the French West Indies will benefit from an extensive range of all-inclusive packages, as well as the favorable franc-dollar exchange. (The French franc now is pegged at 4.25 to the U.S. dollar.)

The new hotels have been especially designed to cater to a wide assortment of tastes and pocketbooks. Built in varying sizes — from 15 rooms up to 220 — they offer inclusive packages sold by the week. For example, the Club Méditerranée's Fort Royal and La Caravelle on Guadeloupe, and Les Boucaniers at Martinique, offer weekly accommodations from \$305 to \$365 per person, depending on the season.

The recently opened Hotel de la Marine on Martinique has 150 rooms while its new neighbor, the Madinina, has just 15. Both are bargain buys with their low rates of about \$15 a day per person, single, and \$30 double, European plan.

Martinique, the island of flowers, is blessed with the natural beauty of beaches, mountains, waterfalls, and tropical foliage. Its

major resort area is Pointe du Bout, an 18-minute ferry-boat trip from the capital and an 18-mile taxi ride from the airport. Its newest hotel, scheduled to open in December, is the luxury-class Frantel-Martinique, with 200 rooms in bungalows which dot a peninsula in the bay. The hotel will offer both beach and pool swimming, tennis courts, and a variety of water sports. An 18-hole Robert Trent Jones golf course will open in late winter.

At the same time, on Guadeloupe, a Frantel Hotel of 200 luxury rooms will open in the Bas du Fort area, just a short distance from the island's main city of Pointe-à-Pitre. Rates at these two new hotels are \$57 to \$62 single, \$74 to \$78 double, modified-American plan. There is also a 10 percent service charge.

Guadeloupe is leading the hotel-building boom with five new seaside resorts on a program of unprecedented urbanization and tourist development. The coastline between Pointe-à-Pitre, the largest city, and Gosier, the main resort area, is being transformed. Two new resort hotels have been completed in Gosier, the 120-room Salako and Hotel Cal-

hango. Nearby a winter opening is scheduled for the 150-room Holiday Inn.

Largest of the new hotels in Guadeloupe is the deluxe Coralie-Capotel, with 220 rooms on a sandy cove at Le Moule.

St. Martin offers two hotels of intimate charm: the newest Galion Beach and the Coralita Beach, each with only 40 rooms. The La Samanna, with 88 rooms, was the largest hotel on the French side of the island; now the largest is the new St. Tropez Beach, with 100 rooms. St. Tropez offers a fine beach, tennis, and water sports.

Nature lovers will find the French West Indies islands rich in flora and fauna. There are fabulous birds such as the colibri, and small mammals, the mongoose, agouti. The flora include the great trees of the damp tropical forest: mahogany, gum-tree, the 10-foot silk-cotton tree, campeche tree, and bamboo.

The countryside is brightened with a variety of flowers — orchids, bougainvillea, hibiscus, lily, red and yellow Indian-shot, flamboyant red, pink, and white anthurium, laurel, allamanda.



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Winter vacations

Statia—Caribbean island rich in U.S. history

By Annette Bartle
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

St. Eustatius is a tiny speck of serene Caribbean island in the autonomous Dutch Antilles. Eleven square miles arrayed in greenery all year long and pleasant to visit any time of the year, this island boasts cooling trade winds and an even temperature of about 80 degrees.

Statia, as the island is commonly called, is also steeped in history — United States history. American bicentennial celebrations have already begun here and will reach their peak on Independence Day, 1976 — except that in Statia, the American Day of Independence is not July 4; it is Nov. 16.

A look at Statia's history explains why. Known as the "Golden Rock" in the 1700s, tiny Statia, then under Dutch rule, had for

some time thrived as a commercial market for merchandise coming and going between the Continent and the New World.

Originally settled by Saffordic Jews, victims of the Inquisition and therefore political refugees, Statia harbored fugitives from all over the world, who, in turn, became the backbone of the island's successful commerce. Aware of its excellence in sea communications, Benjamin Franklin routed all his European correspondence through the "Golden Rock."

Statia sides with colonists

As soon as the American Revolution began, Statia, already in the armament trade, aided with the "rebels" and became the Colonies' lifeline for shipment of provisions, arms, and ammunition from allies in Europe. The tiny island, by returning the salute of U.S. Navy Ship, Andrew Doria, is also considered to be the first nation to have acknowledged the

fledgling republic. For its aid to the Colonies — and for its role in helping neighboring islands dodge British taxes — England was determined to be revenged.

On Feb. 3, 1781, Adm. George Bridges Rodney surrounded Statia with a fleet of more than 50 ships. His orders: to destroy what was described as "that nest of vipers which preyed upon the vitals of Great Britain."

Destroy he did, bombarding warehouses, sacking the towns, forcing most of the population, now amounting to over 8,000, onto ships headed "out," leaving only a handful of Dutch and 2,000 slaves.

Statia never recovered its riches, but the gentleness of its people remain, as does their loyalty to the U.S. The day remembered and celebrated is always the day of that first salute: Nov. 16, 1778. Pageants and tableaux — including re-enactments of the Andrew Doria's arrival — take place every year on "American Day." And in 1976, Nov. 16 promises to be the most elaborate celebration of any.

Statia is a 15-minute flight from the busy playgrounds of its sister island, St. Martin. Windward Islands Airways provides two daily flights both going and returning, with more flights being added during the bicentennial (price: \$32, round trip).

You can also sail to the island. Several boats will be making regular trips now that the festivities are on. The five-hour journey is a delight to sea lovers who can enjoy the liveliness of a 20-knot tradewind.

A craft I can highly recommend is the comfortable catamaran Maho, moored in St. Martin's Mullet's Bay and owned by Savannah, Georgia-born Ann Klein. The 61-foot cutter-rigged craft is manned by an experienced crew of three and can accommodate up to three couples on an overnight stay in Nulie. The Maho is a floating home — no need to worry about hotel space (price: Charter for \$1,500 including all meals).

Visit the Old Gin House

For those who plan a longer visit to Statia, there is the Old Gin House, an intimate hotel named after a mill that housed the area cotton gin — now a picturesque ruin across the road. Each spacious room is open to the sun and furnished with hand-picked antiques. Reservations are a must in this nothing-short-of-luxurious small establishment.

(Prices from \$30 per person per day, with meals, in low season, April 15 to Dec. 1; to \$35 per room in high season.)

At the time of this writing, the Old Gin House is the only hotel in operation; other hotel facilities are only in the "planning" stages.

The Old Gin House is fronted by a clean beach of soft, black volcanic sand and a warm blue ocean. Still called Lower Town, was the site of hundreds of warehouses in the 1700s. Only the ruins remain now, stone walls scattered about as though walking into the sea, most of them covered by the ocean. A short swim, with mask and snorkel, will reveal structures of yellow and red bricks, looking strangely intact, inhabited only by coral and fish.

On a cliff 300 feet above the Old Gin House is the Upper Town, the capital of St. Eustatius, Oranjestad, topped by Ft. Oranje, where the Netherlands Antilles flag flies next to the Dutch.

A 10-minute walk up a narrow, stone-cobbled road, shaded by fragrant trees, almond, jasmine, frangipani, and accompanied by hundreds of hummingbirds, brings you to the center of town. Colorful and neat tiny houses invite you to follow into winding alleys, all leading to the fort.

A stone archway guards the entrance to Ft. Oranje. A lovely garden within partly restored ramparts offers stone benches for you to sit on and look past eight impressive cannons to the sea where the Andrew Doria was spotted almost two hundred years ago. Behind you, more breathtaking views are topped by the lofty volcano, the gracefully shaped Quill.

Numerous historic sites

No directions are needed to see other historic sites, as each street leads to something interesting. Any Statian is overjoyed to explain in sing-song Colonial English just where you should go and why.

Statia is so small you can see all of it on foot, or, as some do, by donkey. An easier way is by car (\$12.00 for the day), or by taxi, especially one owned by wonderful tale-teller Chris Connor (\$18.00 for the day). He will take you to such sights as ruins of sisal mills, sugar plantations, and numerous forts, big and small. Breathtaking views are guaranteed.

For the tourist seeking more "action," nearby St. Martin, an island part French and part Dutch, offers a variety of hotels, restaurants and entertainment, and numerous white beaches. A free port, cameras, perfume, and crystal are just a few of the items available at substantial savings in the Dutch town of Philipsburg and the French Marigot.

As for hotels, in the "first class" category, the pleasant Hotel Little Bay, a short distance from Philipsburg, has its own beach, swimming pool, and tennis courts (prices: from \$30 per person, European plan in low season, to \$75 in high season).

The modest Paangrahan is a former government guesthouse, tastefully appointed, right in town, with a beach that is part of the calm Great Bay (rooms, European plan, start at \$15 in low season).

My own favorite, Mary's Boon, built and owned by Maltese Mary Pomeroy, is a small hotel on the lovely Juliana Beach. Away from town, near the airport, it is quiet and comfortable. A West Indian design at its best, all rooms are domed for air circulation, with trade winds serving as air conditioning.

Reservations at Mary's Boon must be made far in advance (prices: \$15 per person per day, European plan, in low season: \$35 during high: add \$15 per day for delicious meals).

Information about St. Martin and St. Eustatius can be obtained from their tourist offices, located at 4 West 58th Street, New York, New York 10019.

The Dutch airline, KLM, offers a variety of special packages with nonstop flights from New York to St. Martin, connecting there for Statia.

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Winter vacations

Some Alpine ski resorts escape inflation avalanche

By Rainer Degmann-Schwarz
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

From year to year it has become increasingly difficult to discover reasonably priced winter resorts in the Alps. The avalanche of inflation rolls unmercifully through Europe and even the most remote alpine villages are affected.

Fortunately, a few places remain where costs are still equitable and service is quite excellent as well. For instance, Alagna and Macugnaga — both in the northern Italian Alps and two to three hours away from Milan by car — and Pra Loup in the French southern Alps.

In spite of its highly praised ski area, Alagna has preserved its natural mountain village charm, and the hectic atmosphere of its two big ski resort neighbors, Courmayeur and Cervinia, has not yet reached it. Some of the houses in Alagna date as far back as the 13th century and were built by German-speaking Valaisans who, in 1263, crossed over the Alps from Switzerland to settle in the southern Monte Rosa valleys.

Even today, half of the people of Alagna speak a peculiar Valaisian German (a sort of Swiss-German), which has been slowly dying since the introduction of the Italian language in the schools in 1880. However, many customs live on, such as the habit of gathering together in one room on cold winter nights for wood-carving and spinning, as well as playing music and singing. This is a custom which today continues in Bavaria as well.

Dispersed over the slopes are the old mountain farms of the Valais people, with their black and brown woodwork of the granaries and bowers, tanned by centuries of changing seasons. The ground floor serves as barn, kitchen, and living area all in one. If the visitor can tear himself away from the area's famous ski slopes, which are especially interesting and magnificent, he could spend a part

of his vacation just studying these settlements, which present themselves like museums of ethnology.

Alagna and its ski area are dominated by the Monte Rosa Mountain. A cable car goes from Alagna in three sections up to Punta Indren (10,700 feet), the starting point for one of the major ski runs in the Alps, with a vertical drop of 6,550 feet. The upper slope is narrowly defined by rock and broadens toward the bottom, reaching a wide terrain at the midway station of Bocchetta (7,874 feet). From here on you can wedge down to Alagna with ease and speed.

Alagna's ski area opens up high alpine territory; this, however, should not scare the skier of average performance. The descents are exhilarating but never extremely steep, and are without hazards or problems.

Macugnaga, like Alagna, is a Valaisian settlement dating back to the 13th century. Here the Monte Rosa Mountain presents its most splendid and famous Eastern aspect: an arena of mountains 10,000 and 12,000 feet high, glaciers, icy ridges, peaks, and rock cliffs — breathtaking enough to make you forget all about skiing and soaring over the slopes.

Lastly, it is impossible to resist the temptation to ride the cable car to the Passo Moro where you will find a grandiose expanse of ski terrain with several lifts and slopes.

Macugnaga actually is a collective name for 10 town districts. The focal point of the area is a piazza in a part of Staffa, colorful and bustling with albergos and sporting goods stores, all interspersed with houses and sheds built closely together in a mixture of Italian and Alpine design.

For seven days of accommodation, including three meals and lift-tickets, you pay between \$90 and \$110.

Pra Loup in the French southern Alps (Alpes de Provence) is located on a sun terrace at 16,500 feet over the little town of Barcelonnette. Hotels and apartment complexes form a semicircle facing south and seem to catch just about everything that races, runs, or falls down the slopes.

Although it is very French, Pra Loup is owned by Mexicans, or Mexican-Frenchmen. Around the turn of the century a handful of families from Barcelonnette packed their suitcases, purchased ship passage to Mexico, and started to make a living there as shepherds and sheep breeders. In no time these poor shepherds turned into prosperous businessmen with a lively trade in textiles. On their visits back home they erected a casa here and a casa there and at the same time stepped into the upcoming sale of sporting goods. Lifts, apartments, and hotels sprang

out of the snow, guided by Mexican hands and money. The owners hired Honore Bonnet, former star trainer of the French national ski team, as director of Pra Loup.

Mr. Bonnet's signature in Pra Loup is obvious from the very start. He established, among other features, six racing tracks on the 40-mile-long network of slopes.

But Pra Loup's descents are not all for racers. According to Mr. Bonnet, today's skier wants to glide speedily through the landscape, but can enjoy doing this only when the slopes are constructed and prepared accordingly. In other words: In Pra Loup, moguls are radically leveled so as to permit a dashing descent over the "wedgieslope" without difficulty. And Pra Loup's claim to have the best manicured descents of all ski resorts in France stands unchallenged.

Best bet for the average skier: the Olympic run, 2,400-foot vertical drop, two miles long, moderate incline.

Advantages and disadvantages of ultra modern French ski resorts, including Pra Loup, have been discussed extensively; notions about their architectural conceptions remain a question of personal taste. The big asset of Pra Loup: For 22 lifts with a capacity of 15,000 people per hour there are only 1,000 guest beds. This means maximum use of your lift ticket, without standing in line at the ascent.

The closest airports to Pra Loup are in Nice, France, and Geneva, Switzerland. Information on Pra Loup should be obtained at the French Government Tourist Office, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020, or at Office de Tourisme/Pra Loup. For Alagna, try the Italian Government Travel Office, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10020, or Ufficio Informazione "Pro Loco," Alagna (Vercelli), Italy. For Macugnaga: try the Italian Government Tourist Office in New York, or Azienda Autonoma di Soggiorno, Macugnaga (Novara), Italy.

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Try Switzerland off the beaten path

By Kimball Hendrick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Most travelers think of Zurich, Geneva, and Lucerne when they plan for Switzerland. These are superb cities but there's as much variety in this postage-stamp-size country as there are kinds of wild flowers, and it rewards further exploring. We think Thun, Chur, Zug, Solothurn, and Murten, at the very least, ought to be on any visitor's schedule. Besides their

beauty, they have the special virtue of being relatively inexpensive.

Thun's our favorite. Crowds throng Interlaken at the other end of the lake and make its long main street look like a souvenir bazaar. But Thun, although long popular with knowing travelers — Goethe loved this region, Mark Twain did some of his writing here, and this is where Brahms spent his summers — keeps for itself a delightful, prospering tranquillity.

We love to take the little mountain train that starts on Lake Geneva at Montreux, get off for lunch at Gstaad high up in its gorgeous country, board a later train, and reach Thun around dark. It's a much shorter trip from Bern, of course, and Bern, Switzerland's federal capital, is a handsome city no traveler should miss.

'Temperance' hotel found

We arrived one night to find the big hotels full, so we hunted until we saw a small "temperance" hotel along the River Aare. The manager gave us a commodious room — almost any Swiss hotel is good — and next morning we woke to a sweeping view of Alpine peaks. This Bernese Oberland area deserves to be called spectacular, and Thun overviews it magnificently.

Chur, the main city in Switzerland's most easterly canton, the Grisons — an area sometimes called "Switzerland in miniature" — is the gateway to popular mountain resorts: Davos, Klosters, St. Moritz, Arosa. We like this city for itself. We've taken trips to the resort areas, coming back to Chur at night, and felt fully satisfied.

Zug, another thriving city just an hour by train from Zurich, sits beautifully by its lake, and cherishes an old quarter of great Medieval and Renaissance charm. We stayed in the well-run Hotel Ochsen and were given a room that looked out on all this beauty. It's not far to Lucerne, nor is it far to Einsiedeln, another rare Swiss town where there's a Baroque abbey of magnificent elegance.

Solothurn is elegant

Elegant, too, is the word for Solothurn, close to Basel. This is a city where for 180 years lived French ambassadors in splendid houses. But it's much older than their time. Along with Germany's Trier, Solothurn can rightly claim to be one of the two oldest Roman settlements north of the Alps.

There's a town called Avenches near Murten that was also Roman, and before that was the Celtic capital of Helvetia. But it's the 13th-century town of Murten itself, on its own lake near Neuchâtel, that delights us. Its ancient gates still stand and span the modern highway. We know from experience that



Gstaad, Switzerland Swiss National Tourist Office

Bernese Oberland — gateway to mountain resorts

Murten has good restaurants, and we've heard that its hotels are as good.

All of these places can be expensive. But in Thun, Chur, Zug, Solothurn, and Murten it's possible to find well-appointed double rooms for about \$20, including breakfast. The usually generous Swiss meals can be expensive, too, but in these towns we've had ample, tasty dinners for around \$3.

In Zug, we paid about that much each for a Swiss fondue. It was delicious. We did not make it clear that afterwards we wanted hot chocolate with whipped cream and got — for about \$2 each — fudge sundaes. They were worth it.

It's rare in Switzerland that we haven't felt, afterwards, that blowing our budget wasn't worth it, especially in the smaller towns.

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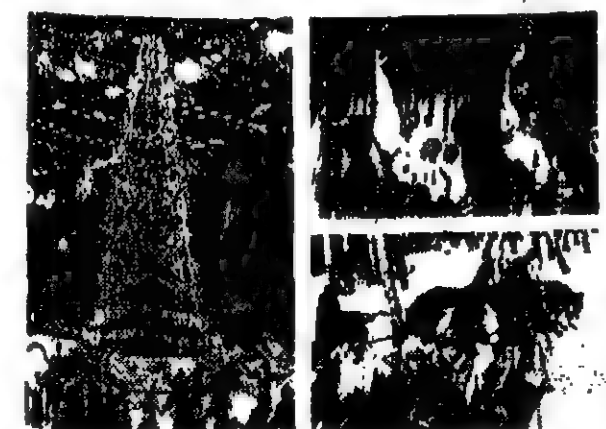
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Winter vacations

Winter fun in U.S. parks

While winter means a slowdown in visitor activities in some U.S. national parks, in others it means a shift in emphasis from canoeing and camping to cross-country skiing, ice skating, downhill skiing, and ice boating.

Another popular activity is "twirling downhill on a platter slide. And kids love to "inner-tube" in the snow as much as they like riding the big rubber wheels in warm summer waters.

Hiking, watching the wildlife, taking pictures, just breathing fresh brisk air, can be an invigorating change in routine.

To help these winter visitors, the National Park Service publishes a booklet, *Winter Activities in the National Park System*, available for 50 cents from Consumer Information, Department 64, Pueblo, Colorado 81009.

The areas listed in the booklet which offer

winter activities are: Acadia National Park, Maine; Crater Lake National Park, Oregon; Glacier National Park, Montana; Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming; Lassen Volcanic National Park, California; Mt. Rainier National Park, Washington; North Cascades National Park, Ross Lake, and Lake Chelan National Recreational Areas, Washington; Olympic National Park, Washington; Rocky Mountain National Park, Colorado; Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks, California; Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area, Colorado; Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming; and Yosemite National Park, California.

The publication also includes safety information for skiing and snowmobiling and gives the major provisions of the codes that regulate these activities.

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Auto-Train accepts reservations up to a full year before the travel date. All tentative reservations made 40 days or more in advance will require a \$50 deposit for each trip within 10 days of the request. Tentative reservations

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Upon receipt of the deposit, a written confirmation will be forwarded to the passenger. When the balance due is received (by 30 days prior to travel), the company will mail the passenger his ticket.

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Auto-Train maintains toll-free numbers for making reservations: In the Northeast, the number is 800-424-8520; in the Midwest, 800-424-8670; in Florida, 1-800-424-5410; and, in the Washington, D.C. area, 785-4000.

Winter vacations

Unusual geology greets visitor to the island of Hawaii

By Laureen Ching
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Hawaii is a tropical island filled with glorious stretches of white sand beaches, low coastal plains, and reef-encrusted blue waters, right? Wrong! Contrary to this popular idea of a South Seas scenario, the beaches on the island of Hawaii are black, cliffs line the coast, and there's no reef worth discussing.

Hawaii is the southernmost and youngest in the island chain that includes Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, and Kahoolawe. Like many "kids" it is prone to fits of temper and occasionally bursts into volcanic fury.

The last such outburst occurred this past summer when Mauna Loa ended its 25-year sleep with a spectacular eruption at the volcano's summit. The eruption started at 10 p.m. on July 5 at the Mokuaweoweo Crater with underground movement of lava: less than two hours later the flow burst into full view. Fumes and fountains rose 250 feet into

the air until 3 a.m. The red glow could be seen all over the island.

By the next day all activity had ceased; however, scientists feel that the eruption is not over. And earthquake activity continues underground.

Hawaii's volcanoes are relatively gentle despite their eruptive ability. Only rarely do they become dangerously explosive. Indeed, it has been claimed that Hawaii's volcanoes are the only ones that people run toward rather than away from during a volcanic eruption.

The youngster with the fiery temper is also the largest in the island family. Its 4,000 square miles make it slightly smaller than the State of Connecticut, yet it is twice as large as the other islands combined—hence its nickname, the Big Island.

You will probably start your trip to the Big Island by landing at either Hilo or Kona airports. The Hilo airport is equipped to handle direct flights from the mainland, while Kona is not. Both handle interisland traffic. Once on the island, you can rent a car from the

numerous U-drives or take a bus tour to the sights you wish to cover.

One of the major difficulties of any traveler to the Big Island is deciding what to see in limited time. But it isn't compulsory to rush. A Hawaii vacation should include leisure time to soak up the sun on a black sand beach, walk through a rain forest, explore a heiau where Hawaiians once conducted religious services, or perhaps stumble across a rainbow-beckoned waterfall.

The island landscape embraces every conceivable sight: The blue Pacific peaks around the bend in the road, the gently sloping Mauna Kea comes into view, cows graze in pasture lands, twisted remains of lava rubble line the roadside, lush tree ferns whisper melodically in the wind, and rippling waterfalls plunge straight down the sides of cliffs.

Whatever your schedule, be sure to allot one day to explore the volcano. Highway 11 leads out of Hilo and Kona to the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. You can reserve a room for the night at the rustic Volcano House located at the rim of the Kilauea Crater and overlooking the caldera, a broad, shallow depression paved with recent lava flows.

Single rooms at the Volcano House are priced from \$18 to \$28 and double rooms from \$20 to \$28. The staff is helpful and pleasant.

The national park headquarters, located across the road from the hotel, has free maps and brochures to aid you in your explorations. Color films of volcanic eruptions are shown in the viewing room of the headquarters from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on the hour. While you wait you can also browse through the Jagger Memorial Museum.

If you choose to explore the park by car, the usual method for most visitors, follow the 11-mile Crater Rim Drive. The road will lead to many lookouts of the Kilauea caldera and the volcano's Halemaumau vent. In Hawaiian tradition, the Kilauea volcano is the home of Pele, the goddess of volcanoes. During your drive watch for trees sporting red tufted

flowers: These are the ohia trees, sacred to Pele.

You might want to get out of the car to explore the Thurston Lava Tube farther up the drive. Lava once spewed through the tube; now the cave is damp and dark except for the light of torches—a perfect Halloween setting.

If the day is clear—fog is an occasional problem at 4,000 feet elevation and a sweater is usually welcome—you will spot steam hissing through vents along the crater. The road passes parched desert land, steaming bluffs, and sulfur banks before it loops back to the park headquarters. Stop when you wish, but remember that sulfur fumes can be a health hazard in some cases.

If you like to hike, the volcano offers trails of different lengths and difficulty. The Crater Rim Trail usually takes one day to complete; the four-mile Kilauea Iki Trail, which starts from the headquarters and ends at the Thurston Lava Tube, takes about one-half day. It's a good idea to stay on marked trails and consult a park ranger before beginning.

Devastation Trail runs less than a mile and it can be completed in 30 minutes. It is accessible with little effort.

A small boardwalk leads from the parking lot along Crater Rim Drive into an area once filled with thriving forest. A volcanic eruption and its subsequent lava flow destroyed many of the trees, leaving twisted and bleached limbs on either side of the walkway. Since that time small vegetation has grown up, a remarkable proof of the regenerative powers of nature.

The boardwalk leads eventually to a barren spot of volcanic earth. Staring at the sloping tops of the volcanic mounds, I could imagine myself lost on the moon or some desolate desert with nothing but silence around me. Of all the sights the volcano offered, this is the image I remember most often.

For more information on the Big Island, write to the Hawaii Visitors Bureau, 2285 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii 96818.

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Mexico rethinks visitor tax

By C. Conrad Manley
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico City
Yielding to complaints from numerous sectors of the tourism industry, Mexico's Treasury secretariat now is attempting to back away from a 16 percent "consumption" tax imposed by restaurants and nightclubs on foreign visitors.

Apparently, the law cannot be eliminated out of hand because it is contained in an act of Mexico's Congress. At the moment, the matter is being handled by "interpretive" statements by Treasury officials.

These statements sometimes conflict. However, according to Carlos Tello Macias, Undersecretary of the Treasury, the situation is as follows: The tax will no longer be charged to visitors from abroad who can show a foreign passport or tourist card, or to groups visiting Mexico on "package tours" in which transportation, lodging, and meals are included in the total cost.

Also exempt from the tax are foreigners attending conventions or meetings of an international character and when hotel rooms are engaged on "American" or "Continental" plans.

They are still liable, however, to the normal 4 percent federal mercantile tax and a 1.8 percent tax imposed by some Mexican states and cities, Mr. Tello Macias said. However, owners of establishments affected have agreed to absorb such charges without adding them to their clients' bills.

The Treasury official charged that the tax, which had been devised to discourage spending on luxuries or unnecessary consumption

by the Mexican population, had been misrepresented in the United States and elsewhere abroad as a "tax on tourism."

Pressure for the reduction or elimination of the consumption tax has been building up for the past six months as operators of establishments affected complained of a sharp dropoff in their clientele. Equally concerned have been representatives of the tourism industry not directly involved, including airlines, bus companies, tour operators, hotels, and purveyors of entertainment.

According to official statistics, in the first three months of 1975, the number of foreign visitors to Mexico — excluding "border" tourism — totaled 840,229, an increase of only .1 percent over the first quarter of last year. In addition, gross income from tourism amounted to \$227.9 million, a decline of 4.2 percent from the first three months of 1974.

In comparison, the number of visitors to Mexico's interior increased by 10.8 percent, and gross income rose by 27.2 percent last year over the first quarter of 1973.

Tourism officials here blame the slackening in Mexico's rate of growth not only on effects of the consumption tax and other higher costs but also on depressed economic conditions in the United States (principal source of this country's foreign visitors) and in other parts of the world.

Travel Q&A

By Sheridan H. Garth

You always seem to recommend seeing a travel agent for answers to travel questions. Is there no extra expense involved in this procedure?

Very rarely. Travel agencies actually serve as "agents" for all air lines, hotel chains, tour operators, resorts, cruise ships, and other travel organizations. As such, they are therefore ready to answer questions on travel conditions and recommend suitable travel services. They do this in expectation of making your eventual reservations at published prices, in order to receive their commission from the companies whose services you will be taking.

However, travel agents are entitled to charge you for special services, such as doing special research, putting a special trip together, or canceling one arrangement for another at your request. Such charges should be quoted to you by the agent before they are incurred.

Have there been any recent changes in duty-

free allowances for purchases made abroad and brought back into the United States?

No, the rules have remained the same for the past several years. These are the points to remember:

Each American is allowed to bring in \$100 worth of purchases free of duty after each foreign trip. This amount is increased to \$300 in the case of articles bought in American overseas possessions, such as Guam, Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

Any additional purchases shipped back separately must pay full U.S. customs duties levied on them as an international shipment.

A gift valued at no more than \$10 can be mailed by an American traveler to a different person in the U.S., if it is clearly marked "gift." Only one per day to the same recipient is allowed.

Americans who drive across the Mexican and Canadian borders are permitted their free-of-duty allowance only if their trip lasted more than 48 hours.

VES

10,000 years ago of central France?

Mr. Marsal recalled with visible alarm, "In the summer of 1962 we had as many as 1,800 visitors a day. At the rate the number was growing we couldn't have let everyone in even if there wasn't a conservation problem. You can't change the volume of the cave (only about 300 feet long). We have determined that if only 10 people visit the cave for one hour a day, over the course of three months that alone is enough to start the mold again."

After the cave closed, scientists treated and cleaned the paintings. It took them four years to get rid of the mold and the stains caused by the destructive agents. The paintings are now fully restored, according to Mr. Marsal. A refrigeration and ventilation system now maintains equilibrium in the cave. Mr. Marsal regulates the machines and keeps careful records of temperature and humidity levels.

Lascaux? Phone 6 months early for an appointment

I asked him why only Lascaux of all the caves in the area which contain prehistoric art is closed. "It is because Lascaux is so important," he replied proudly. "But all the caves are having the same problems." Font-de-Gaume, for example, the second most important cave in the area, now admits a maximum of 700 people a day, half as many as before. It also has introduced temperature and humidity controls and placed a special carpet at the entrance to remove bacteria from visitors' shoes. But Mr. Marsal pronounced grimly that the paintings in Font-de-Gaume are already 24 percent destroyed and added that the only way to save the paintings is to close the caves, a step which is conceivable. Already government promotion of tourism in the region plays down the caves in favor of other attractions.

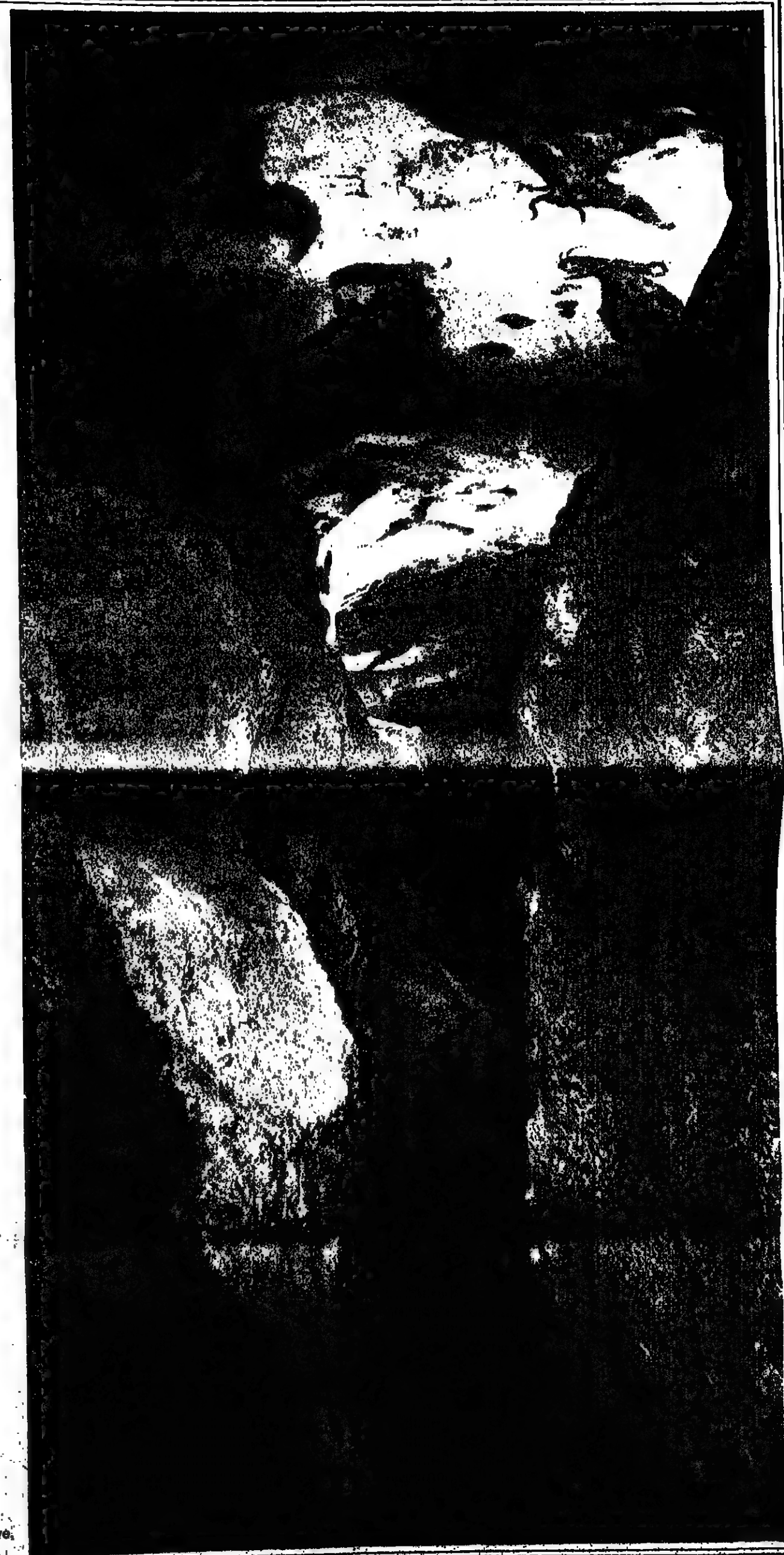
Present regulations, enacted by the state Minister of Cultural Affairs, permit only five individuals to enter Lascaux five days a week. Permission must be obtained from the regional conservator in Périgueux, the capital of Périgord; there is detailed application and a set of strict conditions, namely an appointment six months in advance. Access to the cave is now limited mostly to scholars.

What about the public? "The solution for the future is a facsimile of all the caves for the public," stated Mr. Marsal.

Such a facsimile, an exact replica of the actual cave complete with reproductions of the paintings and engravings made with the same tools and materials as those used by prehistoric man, is now being constructed a few hundred yards from the cave by the owner of the property on which Lascaux sits. But because of financial disagreements, work has halted temporarily, and Mr. Marsal reports that the reconstruction is far from complete. In his opinion the reconstruction of caves should be undertaken by the government for the benefit of the public and the conservation of the original art, not by private citizens for the sake of profit. The oddly shaped black structure made of reinforced concrete looks vaguely like a bomb shelter, and it is impossible to tell from the outside whether it or any other "facsimile" can reproduce not merely the physical appearance but the feel of a prehistoric cave in which art and ritual are one.

Font-de-Gaume reindeer

One of several prehistoric murals at Lascaux, the Dordogne's most important cave, closed to tourists since 1964.



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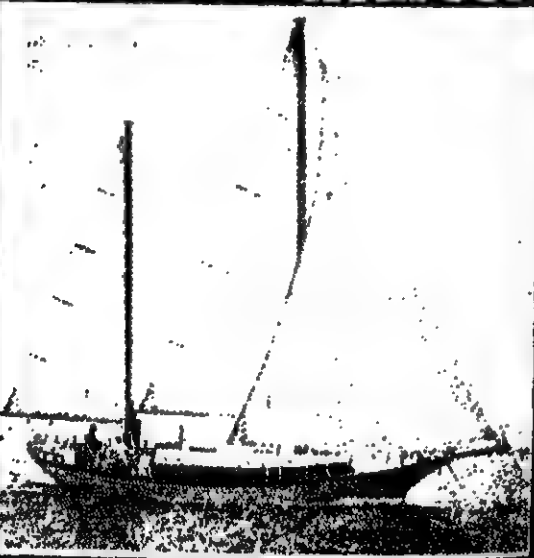


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economics

Money and oil—how firm is the Big Six resolve?

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The heads of government of the Western world's six most powerful developed democracies agreed at their weekend summit here that the most urgent task facing them is to assure the recovery of their economies and to cut down unemployment with its waste of human resources.

But they stressed that this must be achieved without a new outburst of inflation.

President Ford of the United States and Giscard d'Estaing of France and four prime ministers — Harold Wilson of Britain, Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Aldo Moro of Italy, and Takeo Miki of Japan — appeared at the quaint town hall of Rambouillet November 18 to read their declarations after their secluded weekend of discussion and reflection at the mellow 600-year-old chateau de Rambouillet.

There also was a 17-point declaration, longer and more detailed than anticipated. It took up most of the important topics that have vexed international economic relations for the past several years — including energy, import curbs, and monetary reform.

One positive result of the conference was a French-American agreement to promote greater stability in the world monetary system by acting "to counter disorderly market conditions, or erratic fluctuations in exchange rates."

France has long been an advocate of fixed rates. The United States prefers floating rates. At Rambouillet both sides agreed to get away from old "theoretical arguments" and to work toward an interim agreement to be reached by finance ministers in Jamaica early next year within the context of the International Monetary Fund.

It is understood American Federal Reserve authorities will intervene more decisively in the market in the future to keep the exchange rate between the dollar and major European currencies within a flexible but predetermined range.

From the very beginning the participants at the summit did not expect to reach detailed decisions, their purpose being rather a "searching and productive exchange of views." By all accounts the discussions were tough and realistic, especially as regards energy, where the developed democracies face a real dilemma.

They have to cooperate with each other, with the oil-producing countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and with nonoil-producing countries whose collective deficit is estimated at \$30 billion. But how?

President Giscard d'Estaing argued for a conciliatory approach to oil producers in the ministerial-level "north-south" dialogue that will begin in Paris next month.

President Ford said he thought the industri-

alized nations should take a "firm stand, if not belligerent." Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in his only intervention during the three-day summit, argued with great force for a joint approach from a position of strength.

Import curbs were another knotty subject. Everyone is against protectionism. But some labor-intensive industries need to be protected, if temporarily, against cheap imports. Britain, Italy, Japan, and other countries all must decide which industries are worth protecting and which cannot be propped up indefinitely against cheap imports from the developing nations. These are tough decisions for governments facing elections at a time when unemployment is high.

The leaders at Rambouillet, after spirited discussion, embodied in their final declaration a diplomatically couched commitment "not to try to solve their problems at the expense of others."

How useful was the summit? "Penetrating," "precise," "fruitful" — these were some of the adjectives chosen by the heads of government to describe their long weekend in the country. They seem to have proved, to their own satisfaction, that they can have substantive summits without being crushed under the enormous weight of their own bureaucracies.

Will there be more summits? Mr. Miki wants his colleagues to join him in Tokyo the next time. But President Ford, at least, may be having second thoughts: His transatlantic weekend required 15 tons of equipment and a retinue of 280, some of them installed in Paris for as much as a month in advance.

Ford's optimism meets skepticism at home

By David T. Cook
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

President Ford's assurance to European leaders in Rambouillet, France, that the U.S. economic recovery is on a "solid course" is disputed by some economic forecasters here.

In rejecting European requests for additional stimulation of the U.S. economy — which would increase demand for European exports — Mr. Ford cited Federal Reserve assurances that its monetary policy would support a rate of real economic growth of 7 to 8 percent from mid-1975 to mid-1976.

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Joblessness — which normally affects consumer confidence and thus spending — rose 3/10 of 1 percent to 8.6 percent in October, the first increase in five months. The rise was caused by an increase in the number of people unsuccessfully seeking jobs.

And inflation — which robs consumers of purchasing power and thus affects their consumption patterns — rose rapidly in October, as measured by increases in wholesale prices. The government's wholesale price index rose at a seasonally adjusted 3.1 percent rate, with the index's farm products component rising at a 28.4 percent annual rate.

In addition to increased impediments to the consumers' contribution to economic recovery, a number of indicators call into question the strength of the corporate contribution.

The Federal Reserve Board reported that industrial production — the output of the nation's factories and mines — rose at a much slower rate in October than in previous months.

Saving the dolphin vs. price of tuna sandwiches

By Clayton Jones
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

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If the U.S. does not take a strong stance on the dolphin controversy, Americans could be

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economics

Money and oil—how firm is the Big Six resolve?

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

The heads of government of the Western world's six most powerful developed democracies agreed at their weekend summit here that the most urgent task facing them is to assure the recovery of their economies and to cut down unemployment with its waste of human resources.

But they stressed that this must be achieved without a new outburst of inflation.

President Ford of the United States and Giscard d'Estaing of France and four prime ministers — Harold Wilson of Britain, Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, Aldo Moro of Italy, and Takeo Miki of Japan — appeared at the quaint town hall of Rambouillet, November 18 to read their declarations after their secluded weekend of discussion and reflection at the mellow 600-year-old chateau de Rambouillet.

There also was a 17-point declaration, longer and more detailed than anticipated. It took up most of the important topics that have vexed international economic relations for the past several years — including energy, import curbs, and monetary reform.

One positive result of the conference was a French-American agreement to promote greater stability in the world monetary system by acting "to counter disorderly market conditions, or erratic fluctuations in exchange rates."

France has long been an advocate of fixed rates. The United States prefers floating rates. At Rambouillet both sides agreed to get away from old "theological arguments" and to work toward an interim agreement to be reached by finance ministers in Jamaica early next year within the context of the International Monetary Fund.

It is understood American Federal Reserve authorities will intervene more decisively in the market in the future to keep the exchange rate between the dollar and major European currencies within a flexible but pre-determined range.

From the very beginning the participants at the summit did not expect to reach detailed decisions, their purpose being rather a "searching and productive exchange of views." By all accounts the discussions were tough and realistic, especially as regards energy, where the developed democracies face a real dilemma.

They have to cooperate with each other, with the oil-producing countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and with nonoil-producing countries whose collective deficit is estimated at \$30 billion. But how?

President Giscard d'Estaing argued for a conciliatory approach to oil producers in the ministerial-level "north-south" dialogue that will begin in Paris next month.

President Ford said he thought the industri-

alized nations should take a "firm stand, if not belligerent." Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in his only intervention during the three-day summit, argued with great force for a joint approach from a position of strength.

Import curbs were another knotty subject. Everyone is against protectionism. But some labor-intensive industries need to be protected, if temporarily, against cheap imports. Britain, Italy, Japan, and other countries all must decide which industries are worth protecting and which cannot be propped up indefinitely against cheap imports from the developing nations. These are tough decisions for governments facing elections at a time when unemployment is high.

The leaders at Rambouillet, after spirited discussion, embodied in their final declaration a diplomatically couched commitment "not to try to solve their problems at the expense of others."

How useful was the summit? "Penetrating," "precise," "fruitful" — these were some of the adjectives chosen by the heads of government to describe their long weekend in the country. They seem to have proved, to their own satisfaction, that they can have substantive summits without being crushed under the enormous weight of their own bureaucracies.

Will there be more summits? Mr. Miki wants his colleagues to join him in Tokyo the next time. But President Ford, at least, may be having second thoughts: His transatlantic weekend required 15 tons of equipment and a retinue of 260, some of them installed in Paris for as much as a month in advance.

Ford's optimism meets skepticism at home

By David T. Cook
Business and financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

President Ford's assurance to European leaders in Rambouillet, France, that the U.S. economic recovery is on a "solid course" is disputed by some economic forecasters here.

In rejecting European requests for additional stimulation of the U.S. economy — which would increase demand for European exports — Mr. Ford cited Federal Reserve assurances that its monetary policy would support a rate of real economic growth of 7 to 8 percent from mid-1975 to mid-1976.

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Cruise missile gives U.S. flexible nuclear punch

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Pentagon planners are moving ahead with development of the new U.S. cruise missile which, along with the Soviet "Backfire" bomber, is one of two key "stumbling blocks" in current SALT II talks.

The missile, say Pentagon sources, could have as "revolutionary" an impact on current defense strategy as the multiple independent warheads (MIRVs) did on the U.S. Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile force (ICBMs), experts say.

Congress is expected to give a final "go-ahead" for further testing funds (possibly as

much as \$182 million) for the missile soon despite reports that the Ford administration, eager to hammer together a new arms agreement with the Soviets, may seek sharp curbs on its deployment.

Both Air Force air-launched cruise missiles (ALCM) and Navy sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCM) versions are expected to meet test flight standards early next year: according to Dr. Malcolm R. Currie, director of defense, research and engineering for the Pentagon, they will have their "first fully guided flight" next fall.

Used conventionally, the long-range, jet propelled, guided bombs could be an important supplement to NATO, providing a deadly

strike force against Soviet naval and ground units in Europe.

Equipped with nuclear warheads, the missile could add a fourth leg to the U.S. nuclear "triad" of manned bombers, missile-firing submarines, and land-based ICBMs.

But some Pentagon research officials argue that the missile presents a "hornet's nest" to the entire question of arms control, since under current technology there is no way to verify whether another country is equipping its forces with cruise missiles or whether known cruise missiles are armed with nuclear or conventional warheads.

The current cruise missile prototype is a subsonic miniature, pilotless airplane less than

20 feet long, and around 20 inches in diameter. Both the U.S. and the Soviets long have had variations of these missiles, which go back to the German V-1 "buzz bombs" of World War II. But what is new is the sudden wedding of sophisticated computer guidance systems with missile technology.

Using a terrain guidance system, the missile could fly below the level of the top of the Washington Monument (555 feet) and then sneak in under Soviet radar defenses. With a range of 1,500 to 2,000 miles, the missiles could be launched from planes, both Navy surface ships and submarines — including the entire fleet of 65 nuclear-powered attack submarines — which have 280 reloadable land carrier, such as railroad trains.

Mrs. Peron: hanging on by fingertips

By James Nelson Goodwell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

These could be decisive days for Argentina. Sources in Buenos Aires, the capital, indicate that the country's escalating political and economic crisis is rushing toward a climax.

Not only are the calls for Mrs. Peron's resignation mounting, but also there are new reports of scandal and malfeasance in the Social Welfare Ministry, long the preserve of

her close associate, the exiled Jose Lopez Rega.

Mrs. Peron objected this week to congressional investigations of the ministry — but the probes had made little progress with Congress almost stalemated.

The executive branch of government was similarly bogged down. "It is almost as if we do not have a government," commented a respected Argentine newsmen. "Until the current crisis is resolved, it is unlikely that government will go anywhere."

Part of the crisis is economic, and Argentina's 25 million people were this week treated to a 20 percent cost-of-living rise. Overall, inflation has reached 287 percent this year alone.

The Confederacion General de Trabajo, the nation's major labor union embracing 3 million members, said last week its survey indicated a 17 percent unemployment rate for the nation. Other sources indicated the figure

may be higher.

Mrs. Peron is blamed for much of this economic trouble, although some Argentine commentators note she inherited a weakened economy when she assumed the presidency in July, 1974.

Newspapers in Buenos Aires, however, say the economy is "clearly in a shambles," as one phrased it. A columnist in another paper wondered "whether things will get better before a solution to the presidential question is reached."

This allusion to Mrs. Peron's continuing in office zeroes in on the main topic of conversation in Argentina today. More and more, it looks as if she will be removed one way or another.

Questions are being raised guardedly about Mrs. Peron's understanding of the gravity of the situation. Some commentators go so far as to suggest she is out of touch with the problems weighing in on her government.

Her term has 18 months to go, but plans

were announced this week to hold presidential elections next year instead of in 1977 — a step that could shorten her presidency by as much as six months.

Such action, however, may be academic given the steady deterioration in Argentina's current political and economic crisis.

Reports of fraud and corruption in government were mounting at midweek. Most of them involved the important Social Welfare Ministry, which during the years of Peronist rule, dating from 1945, has been a key department of government.

When Juan Domingo Peron returned to power in 1973, he chose Mr. Lopez Rega to head the ministry, and the allegations of scandal cover the period following his appointment. Although Mr. Lopez Rega is in exile in Spain, many of his associates remain in the ministry.

This situation, it is thought in some quarters, could prove the Achilles heel of Mrs. Peron's government.

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From page 1

★ Rhodesia recruits U.S. mercenaries

One American interviewed by this correspondent said that he returned in August from three years service in the Rhodesian Light Infantry (RLI). He showed the Monitor his discharge papers.

A blond, freckled U.S. college graduate, Frank A. Sweeney Jr. told about his pay (about \$800 a month tax-free as a corporal), his unbounded admiration for the white minority government of Ian D. Smith, and his RLI experiences.

He said that his detachment took many prisoners, most of whom were taken back to base for court martial. Others, alleged to have committed atrocities against the local population, were less fortunate — "We shot 'em right there in the bush when we were told not to take prisoners."

On reentering the United States Frank says he told the immigration officials where he had been, even showing them his RLI discharge papers. Immigration took no action.

Enlistment in a foreign army, especially if it includes a foreign oath of allegiance, could amount to "effectively renouncing" American citizenship — the Supreme Court's minimum requirement for possible removal of such citizenship.

Frank now is enthusiastically recruiting (unpaid) for Rhodesia's security forces.

"They are looking for foreign personnel," he says, referring in particular to a Rhodesian Army recruiter in Salisbury, Maj. Nicholas Lamprecht. "He told me to get in touch with as many white applicants as I could. . . . If I could get one white man over there, I would feel satisfied."

According to Frank, it was the Rhodesian Information Office in Washington that told him how to get in touch with Major Lamprecht back in 1972.

A recent visitor to the same office, on inquiring about jobs in Rhodesia, was given along with other brochures a four-page photocopied "careers guide" on the Rhodesian Army put out by Rhodesia's Department of Labor. He was informed about Major Lamprecht, whose address and telephone number were pointed out on the sheets.

The visitor was given a half-hour talk on Americans already fighting in Rhodesia and the conditions of service there. He was also told that the Rhodesian Government would reimburse his airfare if he joined up — a possible infringement of U.S. sanctions legislation.

The Rhodesian Information Office operates in this country under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. But U.S. officials say that if they found any evidence that it was breaking American laws by recruiting or breaking sanctions, they would not hesitate to close it down.

Two Americans currently are serving six-month jail terms in Botswana on firearms

charges. The Botswana Government says they entered the country from Rhodesia "and were carrying out a mission for the Rhodesian special branch." Unlike Rhodesians, U.S. passport holders can enter Botswana freely for up to seven days.

Both men, Craig Acheson and Joe Belisario, are among the leaders of Veterans and Volunteers for Vietnam (VVV), a group of 500 or more strongly anti-Communist American former servicemen who originally got together to fight for South Vietnam but were unable to mobilize before Saigon collapsed.

According to VVV founder, former Marine Bart Bonner of Watertown, New York, Mr. Belisario, Mr. Acheson, and three or four others left for Rhodesia in June and July this year with hopes of enlisting in Rhodesia's armed services.

U.S. officials, however, say they have no evidence that either man actually signed on in Rhodesia. Mr. Bonner also doubts that they would have had time to join up and get out on such an operation by Sept. 14, when they were arrested in Botswana. Meanwhile, Botswana officials say their government is pursuing its investigation.

Another American, John Coey of Ohio, was killed this summer while in action as a medic with the Rhodesian Light Infantry. He had become a Rhodesian citizen two weeks before his death.

His mother, Mrs. George Coey of Ohio says that her son went to Rhodesia in March, 1972,

From page 1

★ Angola: cockpit of conflict

enjoy harbor facilities at Conakry in Guinea. So far, they have no naval facilities on either side of the southern part of Africa. A base at Luanda would be of only marginal value to their North Atlantic submarine patrols, but would make it possible for their surface forces to circle the African continent. This would help them in both the South Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

If the local communists in Portugal and Spain could drive the Americans from the Iberian peninsula, the naval balance of power in both North and South Atlantic would be altered to Moscow's advantage.

For the above reason the Western countries have obviously undertaken a substantial military supply operation to aid the anti-Soviet factions in Angola. It would appear from reports that both sides waited only for the official Portuguese withdrawal from Angola on Nov. 11 to begin rival supply operations. Both seem to have reached full flood by this past week. There is still the decisive military campaign ahead.

The Soviet-backed MPLA forces are at the

moment on the defensive. Their main base is Luanda, but it is almost on the firing line. Everything north of Luanda itself is in National Front/Unita hands. The northern anti-Soviet forces claim to hold even the power station which supplies electricity to Luanda itself.

Diplomatic observers point out that the Angola affair is a reversal of what had long been the usual pattern in such matters. Previously, American supplies moved openly to anti-Communist forces while Moscow supplied its clients indirectly or clandestinely.

In this case Soviet supplies have come ashore at Luanda openly. Aid to the anti-Soviet forces is unofficial, indirect, and more or less clandestine. Newsweek Magazine's correspondent Andrew Jaffe asked a British pilot who had flown him to Huambo from Lusaka who had hired him. He got the facetious reply, "You can say we work for M16." (M16 is British military intelligence.)

The Soviets had the legalistic advantage that their clients were in control of Luanda which had been the Portuguese capital of the whole of Angola. Their movement has been recognized by most countries which tend to vote with Moscow as being the legitimate new government of Angola. Hence they can claim to be backing the legitimists while anti-Soviet forces are backing the rival faction which as yet does not control the old capital.

U.S. officials say it is not against the law for American citizens to visit Rhodesia, so they cannot prevent them going. But at least seven prospective recruits have been officially warned before leaving this country of the legal risks they take.

"It doesn't do our credibility any good . . . to have idiot American citizens joining up to fight on the white Rhodesian side."

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From page 1

★ This isn't Brezhnev's year

the latter thinks their role should be within their own homelands. On this there is in fact open defiance.

No willingness by the Italian Communist Party (and others) to endorse Moscow's Middle East policy — particularly on the Arab-backed anti-Zionism resolution in the United Nations General Assembly.

No rosy situation report from this year's UN General Assembly as a whole, where the West has presented a more united front on crucial issues than in many years. This week's European economic summit in Rambouillet also turned out to be a more united effort than some of its participants had feared — or Moscow had presumably hoped.

No clear-cut balance sheet or proof showing that the European summit in Helsinki — a long diplomatic goal of the Kremlin and Mr. Brezhnev in particular — has netted political, diplomatic, or even strategic gains for the Soviet Union.

This could seem a bleak debit column — and indeed it is. But Mr. Brezhnev does have some entries in his credit column to offset the setbacks. They include:

Revolutionary or potentially revolutionary situations in both Portugal and Spain out of which could come developments favoring the Soviet Union — even if the Spanish Communist Party is as independently inclined (if not more so) than the Italian one.

A Moscow-leaning nationalist movement in charge in at least the capital of newly independent Angola.

A relatively stable situation within the Soviet bloc in Eastern Europe — counterbalancing the defiant restlessness of Western European Communist parties.

Successful handling so far of the expected grain shortages resulting from poor harvests, not only in the Soviet Union but also in Poland and Hungary. The shortfall, of course, is being largely made up by purchases from the U.S.

Basically satisfactory state-to-state relations around the world — despite the ideological split with Peking, the apparent brake on détente with the U.S., and such incidents as the tiff with Uganda's President Idi Amin over the Soviet role in Africa and in Angola in particular.

Of these debit and credit entries, those centering on relations within the Washington-Moscow-Peking triangle remain the crucial issue in Soviet foreign policy. For Westerners, the future of these relations is made all the more enigmatic by the likelihood that the reins of power in both Moscow and Peking may soon pass from an outgoing generation to younger hands. But facing both Moscow and Peking there now are the enigma and uncertainties of a U.S. presidential year.

At the moment, U.S. presidential politics would seem partly to account for Gerald Ford's offsetting of his dumping of hard-line Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger by being tough otherwise with the Soviet Union.

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Gun trade — illegal and legal

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
New York

A small cafe, late in the afternoon, in Queens . . . two men in casual attire talk in whispers . . . they get up and go outside to a parking lot . . . \$400 in cash is exchanged . . . one man walks away with four glistening new handguns at \$150 apiece. . . .

Profit to the seller: \$400. He had spent about \$200 for them on a quick trip to Florida.

Unhappy for him, however, the "buyer" was in fact an undercover police officer gathering information for the New York Police Department's organized crime section. The seller was to be arrested later after another illegal "sale."

For New York City police, where handguns are now used in over half of all homicides, the "black-market" gun trade represents a major law enforcement problem. Indeed, New York, some federal gun experts say, is a "case study" of the way the big city illegal firearms traffic works throughout the United States.

"Just by a conservative estimate, there are some 2 million illegal guns on the streets of New York City," says Capt. John J. O'Sullivan, husky head of the police special gun section, leaning back in his chair at his office near City Hall.

Over 100,000 guns are sold on the black market here each year, often at profits of 100 and 200 percent — ranging from cheap \$50 "Saturday night specials" to \$150 to \$500 revolvers and pistols.

How to get at the illegal handguns — most of which are purchased in southern states and then brought into New York for resale — is the dilemma facing Captain O'Sullivan and his seven-man team. And he must also try to hold the team together in the face of past and prospective city budget cuts.

Police say they know that: — The black market trade here is conducted primarily by private individuals out to make quick money, rather than as part of organized crime.

— A study of all handguns used in New York crimes in the first six months of 1973 indicated that only 3 percent of the 1,802 guns traced

came from within the state; over 76 percent came from retail outlets outside the state, the bulk of them from South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Georgia. Twenty percent came from the U.S.

As in the case in other cities, an ominous new pattern is developing: use of high quality, expensive handguns in crimes.

The two recent assassination attempts on President Ford, for example, involved a Colt .45 pistol and a Smith & Wesson .38-caliber pistol; Gov. George Wallace was shot with a Charter Arms .38-caliber pistol.

Tracking down illegal gun dealers here, says Sgt. William Oetting, of the special gun team, involves long hours of tedious work, much of it spent in winning the confidence of the seller.

"Payoff" is usually minimal. The largest number of weapons confiscated on a single police raid, Sergeant Oetting recalls, consisted of 46 weapons brought in from the Midwest. But reports circulate of large-scale shipments, involving as many as 1,000 guns. Such a sale could mean profits of \$100,000.

For its part, New York is now one of the few political jurisdictions in the U.S. with stringent gun laws, along with Massachusetts and the District of Columbia. All firearms here must be registered and owners licensed; "Saturday night specials" are banned.

A prospective owner must prove need before purchasing a handgun. Illegal possession carries a maximum penalty of seven years in jail; 25 years if the weapon is used in a crime.

Yet, say city officials, that is not enough. Police say that prosecutors and courts are lax in enforcing gun laws. Mayor Abraham Beame says he favors an ending of plea

bargaining, plus the certainty of punishment for violators.

And in the long run, say authorities, until the illegal national gun trade is brought under control, there is little New York can do, short of plugging holes in the dike.

Main Feldt, who runs the Carpenter's Gun Works in Plattekill, New York, laughs when you ask him if the gun trade is profitable: "It's not a get-rich-quick business, that's for sure. But we're not scratchin' . . ."

Here in New York City, meanwhile, at Madison Avenue and 45th Street, up on the seventh floor of Abercrombie & Fitch, one can buy (as of this writing): an English-made Purdey 12-gauge shotgun for \$13,500; a four-barrel flintlock pistol for \$2,250; or a Winchester 30-30 rifle for \$122.

Mr. Feldt and Abercrombie & Fitch represent just two of the nation's 156,000 licensed federal firearms dealers. In fact, however, federal officials estimate that only 30,000 to 40,000 can be considered actual retail outlets, with the rest of the license holders individuals buying the \$10 license to get legal access to guns under requirements of the 1908 Gun Control Act.

Gun dealers trade sources say that in some cases large profits are being made, particularly in hunting and rural areas, as well as many suburban communities — and for some large national retailers.

Equally clearly, most retail dealers insist they are just making ends meet, with a little left over for the bank.

For most firearms dealers, profit margins run 30 to 40 percent on the weapons themselves, according to the trade sources. Just to set up a well-stocked shop, says Larry

Matthews, an instructor in gunsmithing at the Oregon Institute of Technology, at Klamath Falls, Oregon, "takes about \$40,000," though that figure is lower in many communities. In upstate New York, it is around \$20,000 to \$25,000.

One recent consumer survey of some 40,000 families indicates that one-third of all rifle and shotgun sales comes from gun shops and sporting goods stores; another third comes from department stores and large national discount stores.

Large chain stores are increasingly buying large shipments of guns directly from the makers, industry sources say, and selling them at higher than standard profit margins.

For gun dealers, spiraling costs — attributed to rising wholesale costs (coming partly from the rising cost of steel), labor salaries, and competition from national retail outlets and discount stores — are a major woe.

"You can easily tie up \$500 in a gun that sits on your shelf for a long period of time, maybe eight months, before it moves out," says Plattekill's Mr. Feldt.

"And let's say I've got \$199 tied up in a new shotgun that sells for \$224. Big deal. So I sell it and make \$24 or \$25. Whereas if I've got a \$200 day in little stuff — hats, socks, clothing, ammunition — that's a profitable day."

Many gun dealers say they prefer to sell accessories rather than the guns themselves. One small retail outlet in the Washington area, for example, can move inexpensive hunting boots at \$30 a pair. Wholesale cost? \$17 to \$20. Yet, says a store official, inventory is lower; the safety requirement in storing weapons is not present; and most of all, "you don't have to mess around with those federal forms."

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Profile of an unconventional judge: some called him genius

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Riding on the rods under a freight car with the dust and cinders swirling around him was a young man with 8 cents in his pocket who was to become a Supreme Court Justice.

The month September, the year 1822, the man William O. Douglas, 24, of Yakima, Washington, who had got as far as the Chicago stock yards by freight train, accompanying 2,000 sheep for a rancher. Then he rode the rails on to New York City.

Columbia University Law School said that he must pay rent or get out, so this brazen young law school beginner with only six weeks' schooling contracted for \$800 to write a 50-part textbook on business law for a correspondence school.

For six weeks he dropped classes and spent every working hour in an alcove in the law

United States

Help cut off from 18,000 children

Massive cuts in Massachusetts state budget close down 150 treatment programs

By Gary Thatcher and Chris Kenrick
Staff writers of
The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly 18,000 children are affected by the closing of 150 treatment programs which were sponsored by the Massachusetts Office for Children (OFC) when they close their doors Nov. 31.

Most of the children will not be eligible for programs run by other state agencies, says state Secretary for Human Services Lucy W. Benson.

Disclosure of the cuts came at a seminar here on juvenile justice, sponsored by the Gardner Howland Shaw Foundation. Termination of the programs is the first direct result of cuts in the human-services budget for fiscal 1976 made by the Legislature last week.

The OFC, which spent \$4.8 million in 1975, has been restricted to \$4.8 million for the present fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1976.

Most of the shearing came from the agency's "purchase of services" accounts, through which private social-service agencies were hired to provide treatment or education for children whose needs were not being met by other state agencies.

"Working poor" — persons ineligible for public welfare but too poor to pay for private care for their retarded, emotionally disturbed, or handicapped children — will be

hardest hit, says Joyce Strome, director of OFC's Region I (Springfield) office. She predicts other state agencies — the Department of Public Welfare, Mental Health, and Youth Services, as well as the juvenile courts — will be asked to care for the children. But cutbacks in these agencies make their absorption of the children into existing programs unlikely, says Mrs. Benson. "I don't know how they're going to do it. There's just no money... in welfare, in mental health... there's just no money," she said.

Virtually eliminated will be shelter-care programs, which provide care for abused children while therapy is under way, education programs for children awaiting evaluation and placement under Chapter 76B, and recreation programs run for the state by YMCAs and boy's clubs.

Also due to shut down are day-care centers for unusually aggressive children who cannot function in normal centers. Closing of these units will leave working mothers with little alternative than to go on welfare, say OFC officials.

The major result of the cuts, they say, will be less flexibility in helping troubled children. And sometimes such flexibility can mean the difference between a child being in or out of an institution, they claim.

Office for Children deputy director John York said the agency was sending out termi-

nation notices to 150 of its 250 group-contract programs.

Services to be immediately cut off, he said, will include counseling to delinquent youths, emergency services to runaways, protective services to abused children, day treatment for mentally ill and retarded children, services to physically handicapped children and to unwed mothers, vocational training, and drug counseling.

Mr. York estimated that some 18,000 children throughout the state would be affected by the discontinuation of services.

He added that the highest priority of the OFC, in the face of the fiscal crunch, would be individual children whose needs "fall between the cracks" of services provided by other state agencies such as the departments of welfare and mental health.

If an "interdepartmental team" determines that a child's needs cannot be met through a program in another agency, the OFC is authorized to fund an individualized program for that child.

Until the fiscal 1976 budget was passed last week, the OFC had been operating on interim budgets under the assumption that it could spend 90 percent of the amount received for fiscal 1975. But the fiscal 1976 budget, passed last week, cut the agency's purchase of service monies in half. Because spending for the first five months of fiscal 1976 has



By Barth J. Falkenberg, staff photographer
Lucy W. Benson

considerably exceeded that, most programs will be terminated as of next week, Mr. York said.

"This is going to discourage an awful lot of people who for the first time were thinking that citizen decisionmaking really matters," Mr. York said.

"But it will probably just make most people work harder, to prove they can do a good job with what they have," he said.

Congress set on unclanking CIA

By Clayton James
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Congress is banging harder and louder than ever on the doors of secrecy that shut in U.S. spy work.

First, the House Intelligence Committee charged Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger for "obstructionist conduct" in refusing to turn over documents on CIA covert activities and alleged Soviet cheating on SALT I — the strategic arms limitation agreement of 1972.

This caused President Ford to invoke "executive privilege" for the first time since President Nixon left office.

Now, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is writing a new law to give Congress an equal share with the President in access to all U.S. intelligence data.

A slim chance exists that the contempt citation against Dr. Kissinger will be upheld by the House, say Capitol Hill observers, even though committee chairman Otis G. Pike (D) of New York calls the showdown a test of "the ability of the Congress to exercise its constitutional role of oversight." An early December vote is planned in the House.

But the contempt action, voted by a 10-2 margin in the Pike panel Friday, caused quick concern by President Ford, who called the action "shocking." State Department offi-

cial, speaking for Dr. Kissinger while he was at the Paris economic summit, claimed the contempt citation could seriously hinder his ability to deal with foreign governments.

Unprecedented in U.S. history, the contempt action against the Cabinet member could carry a maximum penalty of three years in jail and a \$3,000 fine.

But a dispute over whether two of the three committee subpoenas actually apply to Dr. Kissinger clouds the contempt move. The two subpoenas, addressed to the Assistant to the President for National Security, were issued after President Ford announced Nov. 3 that Dr. Kissinger was leaving that post, although he has not officially departed.

The third subpoena, which calls for 10 documents in the State Department concerning covert CIA operations since 1965, was

denied by President Ford, who asserted executive privilege — even over communications of past presidents — after trying for five months to work out differences with the committee.

One document subpoenaed by the Pike unit is a letter written by then-Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger listing four reported Soviet violations of the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. White House officials claim the letter is "destroyed or lost." But committee sources expect heavy pressure from Congress to be informed as to why Soviet cheating on SALT I has not been revealed.

Such secret documents would be required to be given Congress under legislation now being prepared by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

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travel

In quest of an Irish crannog

By Peter Tonge
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ennis, Ireland

"You want a bicycle," the girl exclaims. "We also hire out cars." She stresses again that the crannog is a long way away, "more than ten miles, in fact, and as like as not it will rain."

She is right, of course. It takes 50 minutes of fairly vigorous cycling each way, the saddle grows incredibly hard, and it pelts with rain on the return trip. But the sun also shines with the warmth of an Irish smile, and the whole experience befits a day on the Emerald Isle.

So you pay the £2 rental and £3 deposit for the sort of three-speed tourer you were brought up on as a youngster, and pedal out of Ennis down the road to Quin.

If anything, Ireland was made for the bicycle. It's too beautiful to speed through by car and walking is too slow for anything more distant than a mile. Which, no doubt, is why bicycle renting is a reasonable business in Ireland during the tourist season.

Two miles out of town you realize that the apple you'd planned to bring along is back in the hotel room. But, no matter: On this late September day the blackberries that grow in profusion on the roadside are all beginning to ripen. Several miles farther on you enjoy a handful of ripening fruit.

The fields are so unbelievably green in the bright morning sun that you're sure the Irish originated the color. This is largely cattle country, and cows are in many of the fields — and often on the roads too. A sharp, hidden bend brings you abruptly into the middle of a small herd. They're waiting, a little impatiently from the sound of things, at a gate leading to their pasture. The farmer, you presume, has risen later than usual that



morning. Moments later you see him striding purposefully toward the complaining animals.

The rural Irish are late risers, you have been told, and when you reach the village of Quin the streets are almost deserted. It's past 10 o'clock, but the post office has yet to open its doors. Still, you do find a lone woman waiting for an inter-city bus. She points out the way to the crannog. "Have a pleasant journey," she calls out as you pedal away.

In Quin there is a fine example of a ruined abbey. It dominates the scene for miles around. The gates are locked so you lean your bicycle against the railings and climb over the stile to investigate. It's worth the effort. Besides, it's nice to get off the bike at this stage.

The pleasant smell of burning peat (turf, the Irish call it) comes from many of the

farmhouses along the road. Most are fairly substantial buildings. Several new homes are under construction, too, indicating a sense of prosperity in the region. In one driveway stands a battered-looking Volkswagen bug, but behind it is a boat of impressive proportions.

Finally you reach your crannog — a reconstructed version of a fortified Irish lake dwelling that existed from around 1,000 B.C. to approximately 1,200 A.D. It proves to

be well worth the ride and the 40 pence it cost to enter.

On the return trip you strike about a minutes of torrential rain and a building wind. The waterproof cape your hotel clerk insisted you take along helps a lot, but your face and lower legs get soaked.

By the time you get back to Ennis the sky is clear and the sun burns pleasantly on your back. But that's Ireland for you: The sun and the frown come almost simultaneously.



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Speeding cheeses to auction in Holland's historic Alkmaar

By Marjorie Spiller Neagle
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

For centuries Alkmaar, 25 miles northwest of Amsterdam, has been the "cheese town" of Holland. Here are held the cheese auctions that draw hundreds of spectators every Friday from early May through September.

It is well to arrive an hour before the bidding begins (at 10 o'clock) to get the feel of the town and to learn a bit of its history.

Around 1100 Alkmaar was a prosperous community with a castle and abbey, independent enough to mint its own coins. Some 500 years later it repelled a Spanish invasion and paved the way for Dutch independence, winning for itself the slogan "From Alkmaar begins the victory."

The Waaggebouw (Weigh House), originally a chapel, was turned into a meat market in 1578. Later a Renaissance facade was added and, above the front entrance, a clock tower. Looking up at it you can see, above ornate gables, a labyrinth of receding planes that terminate in a weathervane. Half a dozen architectural designs have been woven together to produce a fascinating building. It is here now that the cheese auction takes place.

Dealers are in the dockside Weigh House by 9 a.m., when the first barge pulls up, loaded with cheeses as round as bowling balls, weighing from four to 50 pounds each.

As dock teams move the cheeses from the quay to the Weigh House and the dealers waiting there to bid on them, contests develop to see who can unload the barges in the shortest possible time.

Red, yellow, blue, and green straw hats denote the various guild teams. Many of the workers, dressed in sparkling white uniforms, are descendants of 400 years of cheesemakers. They carry hand-barrows (stretchers with sides built up several inches) decorated with pennants and streamers to match their hats.

Each team has a foreman who has under him four headmen and four groups of porters, with six in a group.

The contest begins with each bargeman picking up two cheeses and tossing them to the headmen. They in turn throw the cheeses to leaders who pile them on the barrows. The whole business is done with the precision, rapidity, and grace of a team of jugglers.

The number of cheeses on a barrow never changes. They are stacked in pyramids, and those for export, painted red and dipped in paraffin, are placed on special stretchers.

When a pyramid has been completed, two porters pick up the shaft handles and run with their precious load to the Weigh House. They move with a shuffling step calculated not to let a single cheese roll even an inch.

Only rarely does a worker make a mistake. When he does members of the opposing team yell, "Ull! Ull!" (pronounced "ow!" and means blockhead). The heckling covers the culprit with shame and confusion and sometimes loses the race for his team.

It is a picture that can be duplicated nowhere else in the world... a panorama of red and golden balls of cheese; faded pink houses in the background; brightly colored hats and streamers; flags flying from the barges; the sun sparkling on the quiet waters of the canal; and, beyond, a windmill turning lazily against a delft blue sky.

By noon the empty barges have drifted away and the crowd has dispersed. In the Weigh House there is celebrating by the team that has brought in the largest number of cheeses. Its colors are posted and it is named the Guild of the Week.

As the tower clock strikes 12, tiny armored knights emerge from beneath the clock to engage in mock jousting. The last note fades and a 15-bell carillon peals a melody of familiar tunes, ending with Holland's National Anthem.

arts/books

Admirer of primitive art

Ben Nicholson: recalling his father's spotted mugs

The exhibition of graphic design by Ben Nicholson is now touring the provinces in Britain. Its schedule includes Stafford (November 29-December 21), Carlisle (January 2-20), Newark (February 7-29).

By Christopher Andre

London

To talk with heavy seriousness about something essentially light in touch is a little like trying to keep a kitten in a lion-cage. This print on cotton made in 1933 by Ben Nicholson, the distinguished British painter, is likely to jump lightly through the bars of hard statement, but perhaps the mockery can be risked.

Its apparent casualness is probably a real camouflage: Nicholson rates life and immediacy of experience paramount. "It is extremely difficult," he wrote in 1962, "to find in the visual arts today something as unself-conscious, as genuine, as direct and vital as we find in the most primitive art."

Evidently he had felt years earlier that Calder's mobiles did achieve something of this direct activity. He hung one he had borrowed in a white room and watched the discs on their wires as they "turned slowly in and out, around, above, and below each other with their shadows chasing round the white walls in an exciting interchanging movement."

It was not, his description continues, "a work of art as so many people think of a work of art — impressed in a gold frame or stone-dead on a pedestal. . . . But it was 'alive' and that, after all, is not a bad qualification for a work of art."

Many of his own prints and drawings are given their special life by means of an interplay or interweave of line that has the releasing tensile of the wires in a Calder mobile. But this linocut is closer to the uncolliding motion of a mobile's discs and their shadows.

Nicholson has also remarked once or twice, in his published statements, on the instinct and

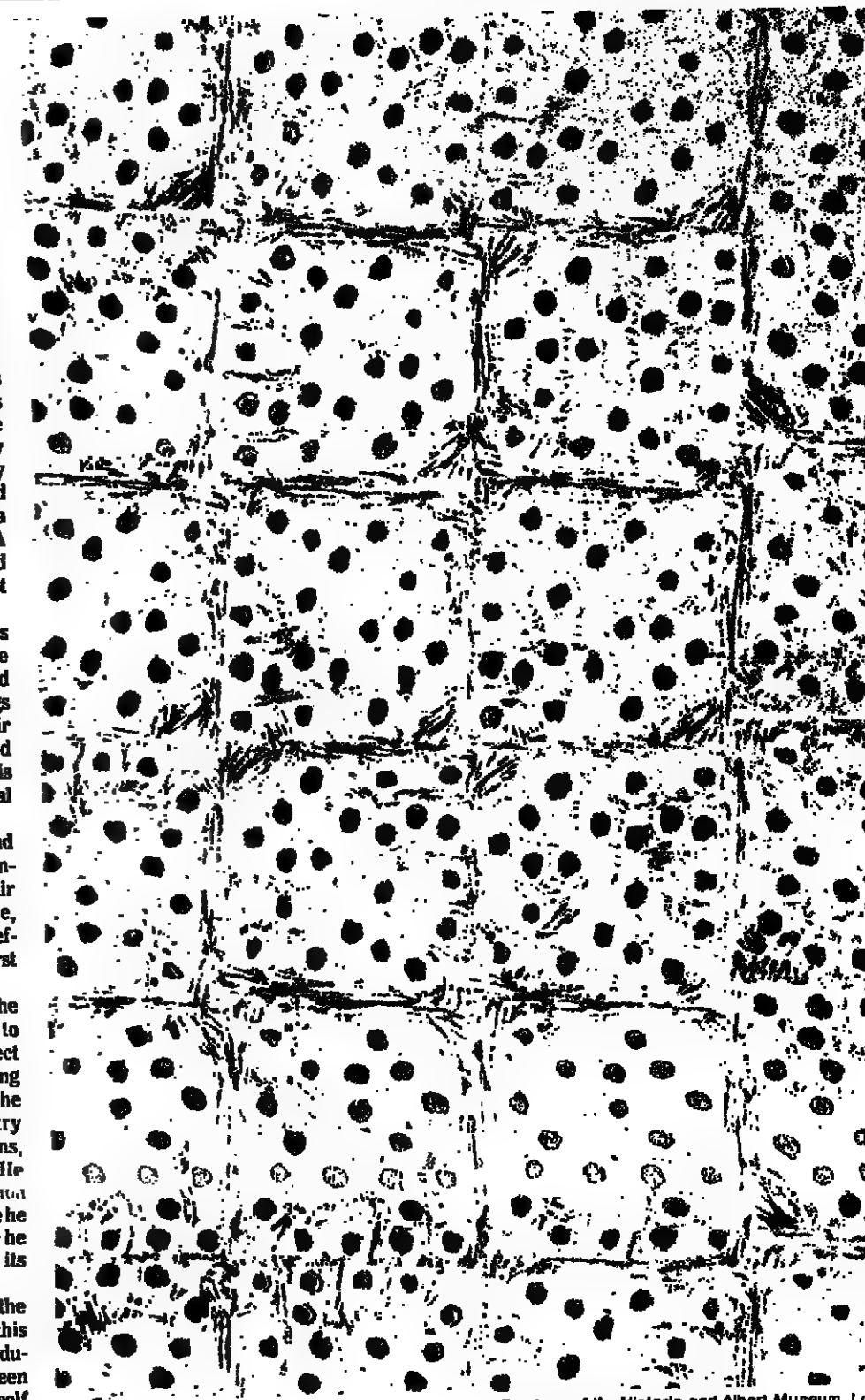
natural agility of cats and dogs — their "rightness" and unforced intuitiveness. This linocut is a simple repeat printed on cotton of a square with spots in it. By turning the square different ways, the overall placing of these spots (dotted in the block itself with apparent carelessness) becomes a diversity almost as free of regular patterning as an animal's meander of footprints, or snowfall, or the scatter of seeds. The monotony of a strictly repetitious pattern (the necessary geometry of industrial print production) is sidestepped with a kind of sophisticated innocence, like a concert pianist playing a nursery rhyme. A wonderful balance between the haphazard and the designed is achieved — though that is just the kind of weighty word that doesn't apply.

Dots and spots appear and reappear in parts of Nicholson's still life paintings in the twenties and early thirties. He remembered the "very beautiful striped and spotted jugs and mugs and goblets" that his father, Sir William Nicholson, collected and placed throughout the house when he was a child: his father's paintings of still life were the original prompting of his own.

As a recent exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum (now traveling round England) showed, Nicholson has produced a fair number of prints. The earliest, like this one, were linocuts. The process is a form of relief-making, and the early thirties saw his first large reliefs made for their own sake.

Carol Hogben has written: "The line that he used would . . . be off someone's floor, cut to handy size and shape but not to any perfect rectangle. . . . He would begin by carving the line because he felt like it, and then he would try out a few proofs. . . . He would try using the block in repeats or combinations, perhaps on paper, perhaps on cotton. He would use the cotton for curtains or cushions covers if he liked the result, but not because he had started out to design a furnishing fabric he could use for himself. He would do it for his own sake, out of curiosity."

But as always with Nicholson's work, the feeling of cat-whisker impulsiveness is in this print somehow poised by means of an educated control. The marks seem to have been printed with deftness; whereas the line itself was carved by a hand guided by a very knowing eye.



Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

"Spots in a Square" 1933: detail of a linocut by Ben Nicholson

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Deep classical scholarship

The woman behind detective Peter Wimsey

Such a Strange Lady, by Janet Hitchenman. New York: Harper & Row, Publishers. 177 pp. \$8.95. London: New English Library. 2.95

By Joseph G. Harrison

One of the as yet unexplained (and, so far as this reviewer knows, as yet unstudied) literary phenomena is the Anglo-Saxon world's massively overwhelming superiority in the production of first-grade women writers when compared with other parts of the world. In the vast Slavic world fine feminine authors are virtually nonexistent. So (with several exceptions) in Scandinavia, so among the Celts, so in Germany, so in Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Greek. Only France (and, interestingly, of late Quebec) has also seen a regular, if decidedly lesser, emergence of women who have made their mark with letters.

Reading this biography of Dorothy L. Sayers one is again struck with how far-ranging has been women's contribution to English literature. Although not at the ultimate pitch of such writing, Miss Sayers's three-layered, literary output is remarkable from many points of view. With Lord Peter Wimsey she created perhaps the most literate and intellectually worthy mystery stories yet written. Her religious writing most command respect for its theological breadth and strong moral tone, whatever one's own religious convictions. And her translation of Dante's monumental "Divine Comedy" shows deep classical scholarship and persistent literary excellence. All this is combined with a steady flow of letters on many subjects, invariably arresting.

What sort of a woman was it who could achieve this? Unusually strong-minded, determinedly free, superbly educated, intellectually penetrating, highly ambitious, a colossal

worker, and no glad sufferer of fools. Yet her life was at many points a continual trial and disappointment. She felt a perpetual need to attract attention through bizzarries. She was physically unattractive, and the men she deeply loved did not return her affection. She stated her illegitimate son nothing but her love and attention. Few of her accomplishments really satisfied her (the world in general liked best her writings for which she cared the least, and cared least for those she liked the best). Yet there is one word to describe her life which must be writ large: interesting.

And if it is the merit of this biography to be just as interesting as the life it describes, almost unknown heretofore, Miss Sayers emerges as a vibrant, fascinating personality. Intensely English in breeding, outlook and feeling, Miss Sayers's work illuminates the particular intellectual and social aura which characterized England during the first half of this century.

Unhappily, the family and trustees of Miss Sayers (she died in 1957) did not see fit to cooperate with Janet Hitchenman in her work. Had they done so, a fine biography might well have been even more insightful and broad-ranging. Yet the prospective reader need feel no disappointment. We have a biography which, while rightly sympathetic, is straightforwardly frank. Short enough not to be tedious, it not only sustains our interest in Miss Sayers but increases it as we move from period to period in the Lord Peter Wimsey stories, no reader of the latter can fail to have his appreciation of them increased by being shown for the first time what a fascinating individual their author was.

Joseph Harrison held a number of key positions on the Monitor during four decades with this newspaper.

home



Handy-dandy kitchen aid does it all

By Phyllis Hines
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

All the top food experts have nothing but praise for it. It is called revolutionary, phenomenal, and a real breakthrough. It's the Cuisinart, a food processor, a beautiful machine that performs more than just one kitchen job — and it is very expensive. This multipurpose machine will blend, slice,

grind, grate, shred, puree, make pastry dough, and do almost anything except peel onions and wash dishes. It has become somewhat of a status symbol among gourmet cooks who can afford it, but it is much more than an expensive toy.

At last report it was selling for approximately \$190, \$20 more than the price last spring. But most people who try it or see it work consider it well worth the money. (It has been said to replace at least one part-time servant.)

Perhaps the price will come down in time. However, if you already have a blender and a mixer and a meat grinder, another machine at \$190 is a lot to justify these days.

For people just starting their kitchen collection, however, it is a piece of equipment that will take the place of several, so consider it accordingly.

Speed is probably one of the most fascinating things about the Cuisinart. It purees vegetables in seconds making silky smooth soups and bisques. It slices quickly and evenly

and so fast it is almost breathtaking. Zip — and a whole cucumber is in perfect slices, a complete onion is chopped, or oranges are sliced into flower-like petals.

Speed is also something to watch out for until you're used to it since one or two seconds too much will give you liquid hamburger instead of chopped sirloin.

Development of the food processor for the home was started in France in 1969, but it was not until 1972 that the machine was actually on the market. It is known in Europe as the Mag-Mix.

Drawbacks of the Cuisinart, although nobody promised it could do everything, are that it doesn't aerate, therefore isn't good for whipping cream and egg whites.

It doesn't dice or chop foods into uniform pieces, which would be a big help in preparing many Oriental dishes. Although it can shape potatoes for French fries, it will give them for potato pancakes.

It does an excellent job in grinding fish for fine puree for mousses or quenelles or for pudding, which is otherwise a painstaking job done by pounding and pressing through a fine sieve. It also solves the problem of ground pork, often difficult to find since many butchers don't grind it if they have only one grinder because of health regulations.

One of the most attractive things about the Cuisinart is its relative silence in operation. Everything except chopping ice cubes. It makes the merriest hum, in sharp contrast to several American-made blenders and mixers that rattle, rumble, and shake the pots off its kitchen shelves.

If you're intrigued with the Cuisinart, you'll probably manage one way or another to fit it into your budget. Local department stores say they can't keep them in stock. Cuisinarts, both men and women, come in and ask for it, pay for it, take it home, asking no questions, making no comparisons with other units, and without even checking on the price first.

But unless you have a friend who has the processor and you've seen it work, you will want to do some comparison shopping before making such a large purchase. There are a few other food processors that bear looking into.

The Braun food preparation system, for example, is a streamlined machine of excellent quality. The basic unit with a bowl, dough hook, whisk, and spatula costs about \$125. The full system includes all the basic plus a blender top and salad maker with five different discs for slicing, shredding and grating at \$185.

The Braun meat grinder is separate and \$31. However, one advantage over the Cuisinart, for instance, is that the Braun can easily mix dough for several loaves of bread, while the Cuisinart is not equipped for heavy mixing of that type.

Another food processor new on the U.S. market is the Starmix, made in Germany. The basic unit includes the mixer, 5 rotary blades, a blender, dough hook, stainless steel bowl with lid, measuring cup, spatula, all for \$185. It beats, kneads, shreds, slices, and grates. It has some nifty attachments. They include the French fry cutter, \$7; juice squeezer, \$9; juice extractor, \$48; meat and vegetable grinder, \$37; and ice cream maker, \$27.

Starmix doesn't get very good ratings for what most cooks think is the main function — as mixer and beater for cake batter, bread dough, and egg whites. In these areas, there is nothing like the Kitchen Aid K-8A.

The K-8A's tall, stainless steel mixing bowl, big balloon whip, beater, and dough hook are superior, and a good buy if you do lots of cake and bread baking.

The ice cream maker of fairly typical design makes a generous four quarts. The meat grinder is well-designed and easy to use, with sharp cutting edges. The dough hook kneads efficiently with no effort on your part.

The decision to buy depends on your own needs — whether you need something to mix and beat, shred, slice, chop or blend. Some machines come close to the ultimate kitchen accessory.

You may prefer to acquire a special machine that will perform its function to perfection rather than a model that requires a lot of work under the counter's hood and on attachments you will use only occasionally.

New threat to ozone layer?

By David F. Salisbury
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the threats to the earth's protective ozone layer, ordinary fertilizer may prove to be the most serious.

This is suggested by Prof. Michael McElroy, a prominent atmospheric scientist. His research at Harvard University indicates that man-made fertilizer, like superoxide transport (SST) exhaust, and aerosol-spray can propel into the atmosphere.

The ozone layer filters out much of the harmful ultraviolet light, which comes from the sun. Increased amounts of this type of radiation have been linked with skin cancer, and experiments hint that high levels of ultraviolet also harm many plant species.

Dr. Ralph J. Clermont, a well-known atmospheric scientist at the University of Michigan, confirms that there are valid grounds for concern. However, he cautions that this new idea has not yet been studied in detail by other experts.

Fifteen miles above earth's surface, ozone exists in a delicate balance, scientists have learned. It is created when light from the sun breaks apart oxygen molecules in the upper reaches of the atmosphere. Trace amounts of a few other chemicals have a drastic effect on the rate at which the unstable ozone breaks down and lets ultraviolet light through.

The likelihood that chemicals in the exhaust of a fleet of supersonic aircraft would reduce ozone contributed to the U.S. decision to stop development of an SST. Controversy over

aerosol spray cans surfaced recently because a chemical propellant may cause ozone destruction.

"I think the problem with fertilizers may prove to be more serious than the aerosol question," says Professor McElroy. Fertilizer use, he says, would be much more difficult to limit than certain aerosol sprays.

Professor McElroy's concern about fertilizers involves the natural cycle of nitrogen — a chemical necessary for life — and changes caused in it by modern agricultural practices.

Large amounts of nitrogen exist in the air, but in a form which living things cannot use. Certain bacteria on the land and blue-green algae in the sea can convert atmospheric nitrogen into a form suitable for other living

financial/science



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Fertilizer: good for the crops, but bad for the ozone?

organisms. This nitrogen is eventually released into the air in a stable chemical form. Some of this drifts up into the ozone layer and breaks down into nitric oxide which attacks the ozone.

The amount of nitric oxide produced naturally is both safe and necessary to the earth's biological cycles. But current farm methods call for vast amounts of nitrogen fertilizer, which use nitrogen extracted from the air.

In 1974, 40 million metric tons of nitrogen went into fertilizer, 40 percent of the amount extracted naturally, says the Harvard scientist. That amount may jump to 200 million metric tons by the year 2000, experts say.

The resulting increase of nitric oxide would deplete the ozone layer by about 25 percent,

Professor McElroy calculates.

"If it weren't for [the normal amount of] nitric oxide, the earth would have two or three times the ozone it has today," says Professor McElroy. He feels that this link between nitric oxide and ozone regulates the total amount of living matter on earth in the following way: when earth's biological activity increases more nitric oxide reaches the ozone layer. This thins out the ozone which lets more ultraviolet light through, which, in turn, inhibits the growth of plants on earth's surface.

On the other hand, if biological activity weakens then the opposite occurs. Ozone thickens and the resulting lower levels of ultraviolet light on the earth's surface encourages growth.

Canada faces budget battle

By David R. Francis
Financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Canada's Finance Minister Donald S. Macdonald uses some horrible imagery in forecasting the forthcoming struggle within the Canadian Government over the 1976-77 budget.

He speaks of "blood on the walls" when the Cabinet meets to discuss federal expenditures within the next few weeks. And he talks of designing a procrustean bed (the budget) and fitting the spending programs of his Cabinet colleagues into the bed — presumably a painful process.

His tenor is not unusual for finance ministers these days. A wave of fiscal conservatism is sweeping most industrialized nations. Huge recession-induced budget deficits and stubborn inflation are causing public alarm, and politicians are reacting.

Britain expects to have to borrow as much as \$5 billion to cover its public sector deficit in 1975-76. That is around 15 percent of the total output of goods and services (gross national product).

The deficit of West Germany's federal, provincial, and local governments will probably be between \$28 billion and \$32 billion this year, or 7 to 8 percent of GNP. France has a comparatively small budget deficit of more than \$6 billion, or more than 3 percent of GNP. And Japan's central government deficit is around \$10 billion.

In the United States, the House has just set the budget deficit at \$72.1 billion. But Treasury Secretary William E. Simon earlier spoke of the possibility of it rising as high as \$80 billion, or approximately 6 percent of GNP.

In all these countries there is considerable concern as to whether these huge deficits will prompt another round of accelerating inflation. However, because of a new determination of most central banks to restrain the growth of money, the deficits may be financed by the printing presses to a lesser degree than in the past. Nevertheless, the deficits do create pressure on the central banks to pump up the money supply to pay for some proportion of the government budgets.

Moreover, the political impact of the deficits — strengthened by New York City's financial troubles — remains great.

In the U.S., President Ford found it politically appealing to propose that Congress cut spending by \$28 billion if it trims taxes by the same amount.

A Gallup poll showed that 67 percent of those surveyed thought this fiscally tough suggestion a good idea and only 19 percent thought it a poor proposal. American voters rejected some 93 percent of the \$4.33 billion in bond issues up for consideration at election time earlier this month. Massachusetts raised taxes and cut spending to produce a balanced budget. City and state officials around the nation are talking in tough terms about wage negotiations with municipal employees.

Similarly, across Canada, various cities and provinces are moving to restrain their expenditures. Ontario's minority Conservative government, for instance, has announced it is freezing the salaries of top civil servants. And it has promised to cut spending growth to 10 percent — slightly less than the current rate of inflation in Canada.

At the federal level, the government will be struggling to restrain the deficit to the record \$5 billion level forecast in the budget of last June. That amounts to 3.3 percent of a \$150 billion GNP.

Finance Minister Macdonald, in an interview, noted that the government's decision last month to impose wage and price controls should "provide some 'momentum' for his struggle within the Cabinet to hold back spending."

"I may be able to win more fights with my colleagues," he said.

The government will have to set an example for the nation in holding back spending, particularly on wages.

One further factor that could help Canada's new Finance Minister win the battle of the budget is the federal government's system of indexing tax exemptions and tax brackets to inflation. When prices go up, so do tax exemptions and tax brackets. This prevents taxpayers from being pushed into higher tax brackets for pay increases received as compensation for the higher prices.

Florida deer make comeback

By John Dillin
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Florida's tiny key deer, once near extinction, are making a strong comeback despite the pressures of population growth.

An estimated 300 to 500 of these goat-sized animals roam the subtropical islands off the southern tip of Florida, and wildlife officials say their future is bright.

It was not always so. Only 25 years ago, experts estimated that there were only 30 key deer left. They had been killed off by hunters who used dog packs to run them down on remote islands; sometimes 25 to 30 deer were killed on a single hunt.

Congress came to the rescue in the 1950s by establishing the National Key Deer Wildlife Refuge, which has since grown to 7,716 acres. Deer now range over 16 islands, with the largest number on Big Pine.

Today, these graceful creatures, the smallest deer in North America, are a tourist attraction — shot with cameras instead of guns. They are relatively easy to sight, even without a guide.

The greatest worry now to wildlife officials is the growing human population, which results in trailer camps, subdivisions, shopping centers, and speeding cars. But so far, these animals are faring well.

"The deer seem to adapt well to living close to humans," says Donald J. Kohn, manager at the key deer refuge. "They seem to thrive on homeowners' shrubbery."

In the evenings, deer can be found trotting down subdivision streets, browsing on vacant lots, or scurrying for cover in nearby woods at the sight of dogs or passing cars.

Island gardeners carry on a quiet struggle with the deer. Favorite shrubs are often encased in wire fencing to prevent nibbling. "They really keep our hedges trimmed," says one islander.

Even without the hedges, key deer have nearly 400 varieties of wild plants to eat on the islands, including their favorites: red and black mangrove.

Drinking water is a greater problem. In times of drought, only Big Pine has a dependable, natural source of fresh water, and deer will swim for miles across open ocean to reach this oasis.

The animal's ability in the water is legendary. Key deer travel for hours through the Keys' aquamarine waters without tiring. It is reported. And they are so agile that they are difficult to catch in the water even when injured.

One study of their habits found a doe that gave birth on nearby Porpoise Key, but browsed for food on Big Pine Key across a mile of ocean. Twice a day the mother deer swam back to Porpoise Key to feed her fawn.

But the deer, despite several studies, remain something of a mystery.

Key deer were first sighted on the islands here by white men about 400 years ago. But wildlife experts do not know if they arrived naturally, or were imported by Indians.

EXCHANGE RATES

DOLLARS

Argentine peso	.021
Australian dollar	1.272
Austrian schilling	.058
Belgian franc	.025
Brazilian cruzeiro	.118
British pound	2.041
Canadian dollar	.984
Colombian peso	.034
Danish krone	.165
French franc	.226
Dutch guilder	.375
Hong Kong dollar	.200
Israeli pound	.150
Italian lira	.001
Mexican peso	.080
Norwegian krone	.181
Portuguese escudo	.038
South African rand	1.154
Spanish peseta	.017
Swedish krona	.226
Swiss franc	.375
Venezuelan bolivar	.234
W. German deutsche mark	.385

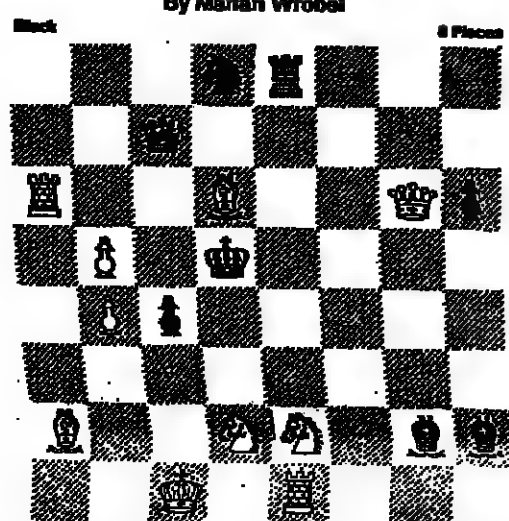
chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6743

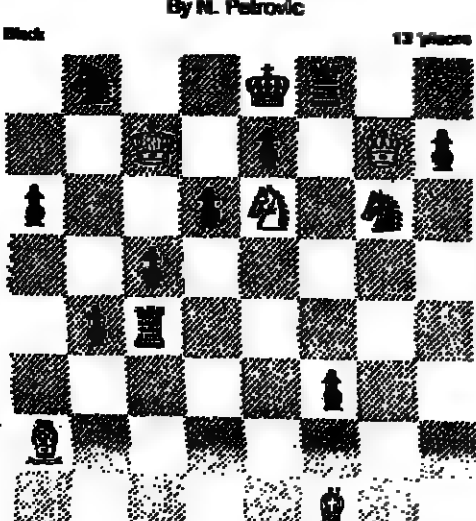
By Marian Wrobel



White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, Argentine Chess Federation, 1950.)

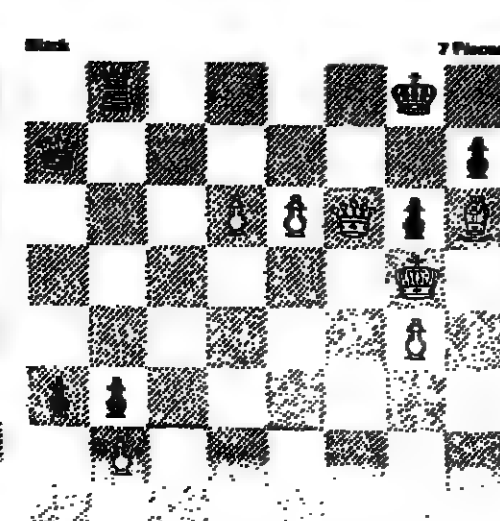
Problem No. 6744

By N. Petrovic



White to play and mate in three.
(First prize, Ligue d'Alsace, 1972-73.)

End-Game No. 2226



White to play and win.
(Korchmal-Tal, Erevan, 1962.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 6741. P-B5
No. 6742. 1 Q-Q3 threatens 2 Q-R5ch
If 1...BxQ: 2 K-K3
If 1...R-Q4: 2 KxP

End-Game No. 2226. White wins: 1 KxKP.
P-Kt3: 2 QxKPch, K-Q: 3 BxP, Bx8: 4 RxB, B-B: 5 K-Q, Resigns. Black's alternatives are equally bad.

Help for the Middle Classes

Of much practical help to those just beyond the beginner stage is a new book, in soft cover, titled "An Amateur's Guide to the King's Gambit." In the 40-page volume, two California experts, Michael Stansbury and Van Vandivier, have put together a simple discussion of the King's Gambit, with explanations why alternatives, even at move three, are good or bad and what to do about it.

Every young player needs a lot of experience handling gambits and the combinations thereby

developed. This book is an attempt "to get you into the middle game with an advantage over your opponent and to give some thoughts on how to turn that advantage into a win."

Simple, clear, and uncrowded is a good simple statement about the contents of this little book. It may not be available in book stores, but it can be secured from Board 1, P.O. Box 476, Carmel, CA 93921. A single copy is \$3.25, but five or more are \$1.95 each.

Improvement a Century Later?

This game, from the third Vidmar memorial played in Yugoslavia last June, follows a game played in 1870 right up to the ninth move! At that point the Hungarian grandmaster Portisch tried 9...P-KK4 and White was never able to protect his K adequately.

(In that 1870 game, played between Steinitz and Paulsen in Baden Baden, the sequence went like this: After Black played 9...Q-R4: 10 P-Kt3, BxK: 11 Kx8, Q-R4ch: 12 K-K3. ... White is favored.)

A game like this is a refreshing change from the Sicilians so often met in top competition. In-

cidentally, Barle, an enterprising Yugoslav expert, tried a King's Gambit against the Italian star Marioni with more success.

Vienna Game

White	Portisch	Black	White	Portisch	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	15 B-B	QxKt	QxKt	
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	16 K-B2	K-R4	K-R4	
3 P-B4	P-B4	17 K-R4	Q-K3	Q-K3	
4 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Q-Q2	Q-K3	Q-K3	
5 K-K2	P-Q3	19 O-B4	K-R4	K-R4	
6 Kt-B3	P-K5	20 KxKt	P-Kt	P-Kt	
7 BxP	O-O	21 QxP	Q-R4	Q-R4	
8 K-K3	P-R4	22 Q-Q4	K-K5	K-K5	
9 B-K2	P-Kt3	23 O-R4	K-B4	K-B4	
10 KxP	Q-B3	24 Q-Q3	Q-K3ch	Q-K3ch	
11 P-QR3	Q-K3	25 Q-K3	Q-K6	Q-K6	
12 Q-B	K-K4	26 Q-B4	Q-K6ch	Q-K6ch	
13 P-Q5	B-R3	27 K-Q	Q-R5	Q-R5	
14 Kt-B3			Resigns		

(c) Evans, in his "Modern Chess Openings," characterizes this move as "spectacular but speculative." This game bears this out.

Tubby



people/places/things

Robert Frost: poet who took less-traveled road

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Robert Frost covered his tracks with verse. Protective of privacy, he refused to explain himself with anything but poetry. Yet he delighted in dangling clues.

In a recently unveiled collection of Frost's unpublished papers, Boston University has discovered a cache of clues to the man behind the Yankee cracker-barrel image. The legendary New Englander was more than a cantankerous grandfather figure whose homespun poetry won him four Pulitzer prizes.

Frost emerges from the rare notebooks and letters as the shy youth who learned to love an audience and charge his price, a farmer who wrestled with deep religious issues, a teacher who browbeat his students but only after he first apologized for the criticism he was about to administer.

The Frostiana, recently donated by a Boston University graduate and autograph collector the Rev. Paul G. Richards, contains the largest permanent display in the nation of the poet's unpublished work. Overnight Boston University has become a center of Frost scholarship.

The exhibit includes first editions, busts, and portraits of Frost. He emerges as the man who wore a snowstorm on his head, red braces over his shoulders, and the slouch of a Yankee farmer pausing to chat over the back fence. Emblazoned on the wall of the Richards-Frost Room in Boston University's Mugar Memorial Library is the much anthologized verse: "Two roads diverged in a wood — and I, I took the one less traveled by, / And that has made all the difference."

But the collection's scholarly value lies less in the familiar Frost than in the private thoughts he scribbled in old notebooks and in letters to friends. The intimate notes chronologically trace the creative thread that ran through the life of the man often referred to as America's favorite poet. They probe into the elusive and multidimensional character of an individual who once said: "I'm one-half teacher, one-half poet, and one-half farmer. That's three halves."

Frost had a notorious disregard for proper

punctuation, spelling, and letter writing. He corresponded only when absolutely necessary — a characteristic which compounds interest in the collection's letters to author Willa Cather, and to his protégé Wade Van Dore. There is also a letter detailing Frost's less than amiable relationship with Ezra Pound who first received Frost's debut book of poetry, "A Boy's Will" in 1913.

The 1913 letter Frost wrote from England describes Ezra Pound as follows:

"He is six inches taller for his hair and hides his lower jaw in a delicate gold filigree of almost masculine beard. His coat is of heavy black velvet. He lives in Grub Street, rich one day and poor the next. His friends are the duchesses. And he swears like a pirate and he writes what is known as *vers libre* and he translates from French Provincial, Latin and Italian. He and I have tried to be friends because he was one of the first to review me well, but we don't hit it off very well together. I get on better with fellows like [Wilfred] Gibson who are less concerned to dress the part of poet. Gibson is a much greater poet too."

Frost spent more time with Wade Van Dore than any single person outside his immediate family. The two men shared a lack of formal education (Frost dropped out of both Dartmouth and Harvard) and mutual love of Thoreau's Walden. The 32 letters from Frost to Van Dore, who eventually became Frost's hired farmhand, detail their little-known relationship over 40 years. They reveal both Frost's generosity and his hard-nosed criticism in dealing with a fledgling poet who never quite achieved the dramatic voice Frost would have liked.

"He taught, by questions and encouraged students to interact with, not yield passively to, daily experiences, whether it was walking through the woods or writing poetry."

Frost's teaching methods and philosophy are further expanded in a notebook dating back to 1912 when he lived on a farm in Derry, New Hampshire. At the time he was so absorbed in his writing that he made the cows adjust to his creative schedule — milking them at night so he might sleep late in the morning.

The new letters reveal a poet unsure of



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Frost and dog, 1950: a man of three halves

himself in earlier years and willing only to read, not discuss his poetry. By his 60th year he had found the warm stage presence and spontaneous wit that became his later trademark. He egged on the autograph collectors, cherished enthusiastic audiences and on occasion refused speaking engagements because a college couldn't pay him enough.

"Once I fled from everybody," wrote Frost in 1913. "But I find I am only a little abashed by the crude human in my late days. At least I grow less and less afraid of imaginary people."

Behind the rustic New Hampshire poetry

which the public grew to love, the retiring intellect in Frost was enmeshed in more whimsical and existential issues. In a notebook dated 1950, Frost penned drafts of essays on religion, civilization, humility, and death which occupied his thoughts during the particularly tragic portion of his life following his wife's death in 1933.

In 1953 he sent a Christmas greeting to his friends, seven months later, it read: "This Christmas poem, though not / Isolational, too dangerously near / Isolational, it was thought better / to send it out for Independence Day / instead of Christmas." It was dated July 4.

assured me, were in the careful keep of the British Museum.

Not all the books that came to the block that day raised a king's ransom. In fact I myself bid on one of the 37 lots of Daniel Defoe's "The Life and Most Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York, Mariner." These sundry versions fetched about \$2,000; the lowest figure realized was \$2.50, the highest, \$350. The edition I fancied was a 245-page abridged copy "for young people by Mrs. Elliott, engraved frontispiece and title, 3 wood-engraved illustrations inserted as plates," printed by William Darton and Son, 1832. When the bidding reached the princely sum of 6 pounds I desisted, believing, rightly as it turned out, that the Birmingham Public Library had more resources to invest in this venture than did I.

One cannot but marvel how well some of these volumes survived into the last third of the twentieth century. Take, for instance, "A Collection of Pretty Poems for the Amusement of Children Three Foot High," by one Tommy Tagg, Esq., with 62 illustrations, Africa and America, and sold at the Bible and Sun in St. Paul's Churchyard, 1754. This edition came through the centuries in fine enough condition (a few "short tears" slightly affecting text) and one "small hole" to entice a Berkeley Square dealer to pay \$1,000 for the privilege of ownership.

What an enchantment was "Food for the Mind, or a New Riddle Book, compiled for the Use of the Great and the Little Good Boys and Girls in England, Scotland, and Ireland," by John-the-Giant-Killer, Esq. This, published in 1797, boasted 66 woodcuts, and retained its original boards, though covered with mottled paper.

The catalogue provided this glimpse of eighteenth-century riddle fare:

Two bodies have I,
The both join'd in one.
The stiller I stand,
The faster I run.

The answer, illustrated above the text in handsome woodcut: an hour-glass. This fine specimen was whisked off to America for \$20.

"Dance Dearlove's Ditties for the Nursery," alleged to be "so wonderfully contrived that they may be either sung or said by Nurse or Baby," appeared slightly stained and re-stitched. This 1827 watermarked edition was irresistible to a Savile Row bookseller who paid \$116 for the pleasure of *Dance Dearlove's* company.

Near the close of the sale, Benjamin Franklin's "The Art of Making Money Plenty in Every Man's Pocket," went on the block. Described as a "pictorial title and 7 pages engraved throughout with many words re-placed fully or in part by small illustrations in hieroglyphic form, slightly stained, original printed wrappers, fitted case," and printed at York in 1817, it was a bargain at \$300 and will, I am certain, continue to put plenty in some body's pocket.

As early twilight crept into Mayfair, the most extensive collection of children's books ever to be sold at auction, ended. As I prepared to leave the gallery my eye fixed on Monsieur Voltaire perched on his perch. And though it may have been only imagination, or the reduced lighting, I thought I detected a sly grin on that master scribbler's face, as he looked down on us all in amusement.

people/places/things

Deep roots in Dordogne

By Diana Loecherer
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Collonges, France

It was not in Paris, increasingly engulfed with modern architecture and attitudes, but in the ancient province of Perigord that I came to understand for the first time the full importance of heritage to the French. While, clearly, none of the current residents of the Perigord or the neighboring province of Limousin can trace their lineage back to the prehistoric civilization that flourished in the region, many proudly claim to be descendants from the original inhabitants of the medieval villages and chateaux scattered throughout the countryside.

It is almost incomprehensible to an American that a Frenchman could know his ancestors as far back as the 10th century, like the young man from Correze, a "departement" of Limousin. A Sorbonne-educated economist, he returned to his birthplace because he was, quite simply, "homesick," a word that seems to be slowly passing out of the American vocabulary.

There is also Dr. Paul Faige, who lives with his wife in Collonges, an exquisitely preserved 15th-century town of red granite which blooms like an immortal rose in the fertile valleys of Correze.

The doctor and his wife live in the Castel de Vassinhac, owned by the first lord of the city and his family for 200 years, and has restored it with his own funds in the style of the period. Ready with pride in the past and oblivious to the occasional bat flitting through the stairwell, Dr. Faige will lead a few privileged visitors through the castle, filled with Aubusson tapestries, oak doors, hand-carved chestnut furniture, a six-in fireplace, and one of the oldest pianos in the world.

He is also the founder of Les Amis de Collonges, "Friends of Collonges," a small international body which works for the preservation of the city and is sponsoring a medieval festival in celebration of Collonges's 500th anniversary in 1977.

One of the "amis" is an American artist from New York, Bernard Brussel-Smith, who has spent summers in Collonges for 15 years and works in a converted studio next to the castle engraving scenes of the town.

In the U.S. we often speak of nostalgia for



By Diana Loecherer

Castel de Vassinhac: brimming with Aubusson tapestries and chestnut furniture

the '20s, the '30s — whatever decade happens to be fashionable at the time. But nostalgia is an inadequate word to describe the enchantment with the past that distinguishes the French from the Americans.

And it is not just in the country that tradition is revered. I asked a young woman who had moved from Brittany to Paris why she chose to live there. She answered, "Because it is the most important city in France. I can't imagine living anywhere else."

I found myself envying this sense of belonging. Americans, so many of whom are first, second, and third-generation citizens, seldom feel as securely, naturally, and irrevocably at home in their country as the French,

or for that matter the Europeans, do in theirs. Mixed in blood and short of memory, we are the world's mongrels, orphans, and nomads, maintaining a tenuous hold on national identity.

It struck me while I was in France that the extreme mobility of Americans is a consequence of this lack of identification with our birthplace, a legacy which only centuries can bestow. We grow up and go away to school or to work and often never return to our home town except to visit. We move from city to city, state to state, even abroad, always imagining it will be better somewhere else, in "the right place." But as Odysseus exclaimed, "There is nothing worse for men than wandering."

Even if a Frenchman leaves his birthplace and moves to another area in France, his loss of regional identity is mitigated by his profound historical sense of Frenchness. I had a conversation with a wise old Correzean, who loves his "departement" to the point of having written a book about it. We discussed this basic difference between the French and the Americans, and as I groped in vain for the French word for roots I settled on the compromise of comparing the French to trees growing in the forest and Americans to boats floating on the sea.

He smiled and said succinctly, "The difference between us is that we have too much past and you have too little."

Watergate: public was 'No. 1 hero' of those anguished days

By Jo Ann Levine
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Write it so that 50 years from now people will look back and say, "That's what it was like when this incredible struggle for power was going on."

So a friend advised Elizabeth Drew as she chronicled the final year and a half of Richard M. Nixon's presidency for the New Yorker magazine. And that is what this Washington-based analytical journalist tried to do.

"Incredible" is her key word in describing the acts and feelings of the era in her articles for the magazine and now in her book, "Watergate Journal" (New York: Random House, \$12.95).

And "incredible" is the word that most often rolls from the tongue of this slight, sun-freckled writer when she speaks about the period:

"There is still an incredible, and I think quite understandable, fascination with this man Nixon. He personalized the most important, deepest processes and questions the country could have."

Mrs. Drew had just flown in from Washington in a rainstorm. She leaned across the table at the Hotel Algonquin and continued: "Impenetrable: it sounds familiar now. But you can remember when the idea first came up: It was staggering. Here was this extraordinarily powerful figure and the idea of impeachment was totally alien."

Her journal records events as they tumbled out. History may tidy up events, but of the



Elizabeth Drew: 'Incredible'

historians she asks: "Will they understand how degrading it was to watch a President being run to ground? Will they know how it was to feel in the thrall of this strange man who seemed to answer only to himself? Knowing the conclusion, as they will, will they understand how difficult, frightening, and fumbling the struggle really was?"

Former Washington editor for the Atlantic magazine Mrs. Drew had been joined by editor Richard Shawn of the New Yorker magazine in a concern: that the constitutional system was being tested as it never had been before. To chronicle the period was her assignment.

She calls it "a dream assignment." "I had the luxury of being able to think, of not being constricted by the format of daily events. Some days I would just stay home, go out in the garden and think. Or maybe I

would have one conversation a day and spend the rest of the time just thinking about it. But that was part of my role: to stop and think."

Her purpose was to help those who had lived through the era, as well as those in the future who had not, to consider the "Incredibles."

She recalls the erosion of confidence when Nixon ordered a worldwide military alert "for we don't know what," and then the Secretary of State's being asked if the President's order is "a totally rational decision."

She recalls a friend who went out on her front lawn to pick up the newspaper the day after special prosecutor Archibald Cox had been fired and, not finding the paper there, said to herself, "They have stopped the presses, too."

Her book begins with the autumn of 1973 and ends when the helicopter lifts President Nixon from the White House lawn to the plane at Andrews Air Force Base that will set him down in California, an ex-president.

"You had the sense that this was the most extraordinary political event since the founding of the country," she said here, "and there we were in the middle of it. You can't talk about government in the abstract. You have to talk about it in relation to the people in whose behalf it is presumably acting."

What she saw, she explains, were a lot of fallible human beings groping and trying to figure out what to do in an extremely complicated, very dangerous, frightening, and novel situation.

She talked to members of the House Judiciary Committee before the public had

ever heard of them. She talked to them and promised she would publish nothing until the impeachment hearings were over.

She came out with some heroes — the people on the sidelines whose names will never be known, and Rep. Peter Rodino (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who set a decent and dignified tone for the committee. But her No. 1 hero is "the public."

When the journal begins, two grand juries are investigating various Watergate charges; H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, John Dean, and Richard Kleindienst are no longer in the White House, and Congress and Nixon are coming back from vacation.

"There was at that time an idea that the issues like the Fourth Amendment were too abstract for the people of the country," she said.

"I felt very strongly about the Fourth Amendment issue [persons and houses to be secure from unreasonable searches and seizures]. When John Ehrlichman defended the break-in of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office . . . that was a terrifying event and that is what was at stake: whether the executive branch could unilaterally suspend one of the guarantees of the Bill of Rights."

"Well, it turned out that the public really did care and it took a while for it to sink in. But it turned out that Richard Nixon was really wrong in his belief that the public could be endlessly conned and manipulated, and I think it was the public that forced the politicians to come to grips with it to the extent that they did."

Arabes, Israéliens et racisme

Aux Etats-Unis il reste encore beaucoup de racisme bien que tout le

Les Soviétiques prêchent l'égalité raciale mais font preuve de racisme envers leurs minorités. Ils taxent d'incapacité politique, économique et sociale différentes nationalités asiatiques, les Allemands et les Juifs. Ce sont les Slaves qui sont le mieux considérés dans n'importe quelle partie de l'Union soviétique, tout comme le sont encore fréquemment aux Etats-Unis les WASPS (White Anglo-Saxon Protestants) [Anglo-Saxons blancs protestants]. Les avantages conférés aux

Il y a très peu de pays membres des Nations Unies pouvant se permettre d'accuser quiconque de racisme. A première vue, je ne vois guère de groupe ethnique qui soit absolument libre de toute notion de supériorité. Mais les Israéliens n'en seront pas libérés non plus jusqu'à ce que ou à moins que les Arabes des territoires occupés ne deviennent libres et que les Arabes vivant en Israël puissent jouir de tous les droits et privilèges dus à tout citoyen.

La joie de vivre

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? the Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?
Psalms 27:1

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Freude am Leben

Diese Wahl beruht gewiß nicht auf blindem Optimismus oder Wunschdenken. Wir sagen nicht: Es wäre schön, wenn das Reich der Sorgen nichts mit dem Reich des wahren Seins des Menschen zu tun hätte. Christus Jesus forderte nicht das Unmögliche, auch nicht das Unwahrscheinliche, als er zu seinen Nachfolgern sagte:

Jesus sagte, daß das Himmelreich
gleich einem verborgenen Schatz im
Acker sei. Er sagte, daß wer
wird, der diesen Schatz gefunden hat
in seiner Freude darüber hinget
und verkauft alles, was er hat, und
kauft den Acker¹¹. Das legt den Ged
anken nahe, daß alles, was er hat
ausreicht, um den Acker zu kaufen.
Man könnte darunter verstehen, daß
unsere gegenwärtigen Fähigkeiten aus
reichen, uns in das Himmelreich zu
führen. Wir müssen vielleicht Annah
men fallenlassen, die wir in unseren
Leben angesammelt haben, und uns
werden unsere Vorstellung ausbe
müssen, daß der Mensch ein Wesen
ist, und wir werden erkennen müs
sen, daß der Mensch ganz und ga
geistig ist — ja, das exakte Ebenbil
Gottes.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, stellt die mitfühlenden Fragen: „Trügen menschliche Hoffnungen? Bebt die Freude? Dann, müde Pilger“, so führt sie fort, „löse ich Riemchen deiner Schuhe, denn der Ort, auf dem du stehst, ist heilig. Du kannst daran erkennen, daß du dich von einem materiellen Sinn vom Leben und Glück trennst, um den geistigen Sinn vom Guten zu gewinnen. O lerne mit Gott verlieren, und du wirst das ewige Leben finden: du gewinnst alles.“^a

Wenn wir herausfinden, was wir wirklich sind — d. h., was wir als geistigen Kinder Gottes sind —, dann brauchen wir dem Glück und der Freude nicht nachzujagen, wir brauchen sie nicht herbeizuschaffen oder uns Ihatwegen abzumühen. Wir stellen fest, daß sie Teil unserer Natur sind, ein wesentlicher Bestandteil unseres Seins. Was wir verlieren — den Glauben an die Sterblichkeit der Menschen —, fällt im Lichte dieses Fundes nicht ins Gewicht!

„Wahrheit ist das Wirkliche; die Irrtum ist das Unwirkliche“, schrie Mrs. Eddy. „Du wirst die Bedeutung dieser Worte begreifen, wenn Kummer sich einzustellen scheint und du nach der lichten Seite ausschaut; denn Kummer währet nur eine Nacht, und Freude kommt mit dem Licht. Darum wird dein Kummer ein Traum sein und dein Erwachen die Wirklichkeit, ja der Sieg der Seele über den Sinn. Wenn du glücklich sein möchtest, stehe dich in Gedanken auf die Seite des Glücks; tritt für die Seite ein, die du erfolgreich sehen möchtest und achte darauf, daß du dich nicht für belügst. Du wirst einsehen, daß der Kummer einsetzt, oder dich mehr zu Freudenreicher des Kummers als der Freude macht.“⁴

¹ Matthäus 5:48; ² Matthäus 13:44; ³ V
mischte Schriften, S. 341; ⁴ Christliches H
len, S. 10.

Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaften, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kennt in den Lesestudien der Christlichen Wissenschaften gekaufte werden oder von Frances O. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, USA 02115.

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Araber, Israelis und Rassenpolitik

In den Vereinigten Staaten ist noch

Die Sowjets predigen Rassegleichheit, betreiben aber Rassenpolitik gegenüber ihren Minderheiten. Sie schränken die Rechte verschiedener asiatischer Nationalitäten, der Deutschen und Juden in politischer, wirtschaftlicher und sozialer Hinsicht ein. Die Slawen sind überall in der Sowjetunion am besten dran, was auch

der der Massenpunkt beschaffen
Auf Anhieb kann ich an keine ethnische
Gruppe denken, die völlig frei von der
Vorstellung wäre, sie sei anderen über-
legen. Aber auch die Israelis werden
nicht davon frei sein, ihre nicht die
Araber in den besetzten Gebieten frei-
sind und die Araber in Israel all die
Rechte und Vorrechte eines Bürger-
schaftsstatus genießen können.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreur et Fondateur de la Science Chrétienne pose ces questions avec tendresse : « Les espérances humaines déçoivent-elles ? La joie tremble-t-elle ? Alors, pleurer fatigué, continue-t-elle, délaissant la courtoisie des sandales, car le lieu où tu te tiens est sacré. Par cela tu peux savoir que tu te sépares d'un monde matériel de vie et de bonheur pour acquiescer le sens spirituel du bien. Oh, apprends à perdre avec Dieu ! Alors tu trouves la Vie éternelle ; tu gagnes l'éternité ».

A high-contrast, black and white woodblock-style illustration of a dense flock of chickens. The birds are rendered with intricate, textured patterns for their feathers, showing various breeds. They are clustered together, with some birds in the foreground appearing more prominent than others. The background is dark and textured, suggesting a field or forest floor.

One of Ito Jakuchu's hanging scrolls called 'Animals and Plants' (1700s)

The very cornerstone of German Nazism was the theory that there was a detectable

There is a good deal of residual racism in the United States although everyone con-

The Soviets preach racial equality but practices racism toward their minorities. They impose political, economic, and social disabilities on various Asian nationalities, on Germans and on Jews. Slave have the best of it anywhere in the Soviet Union just as WASPS (white Anglo-Saxon Protestants) frequently

Very few countries in the United Nations are in a position to accuse anyone else of racism. Offhand I don't think of any group entirely free of the notion of its superiority. But the Israelis will not be free of it either until or unless the Arabs in the occupied territories are free and the Arabs inside Israel can enjoy all the rights and privileges of any citizen.

BIBLE VERSE

The Lord is my light and my salvation; whom shall I fear? the Lord is the strength of my life; of whom shall I be afraid?

Psalm 27:1

Palmer's garden: paradise regained

If an Englishman's home is his castle, his garden is not so much his "grounds" as his *paradise*.

Few works of art have exulted in the atmosphere of the English garden more jubilantly than this small painting by Samuel Palmer. The utter exuberance of blossoming is about the nearest visual art could come to a sheer joy-shout or an ecstatic song of praise. But the "moss'd cottage-tree" doesn't stand alone. It is part of a whole profuse fecundity, a luxuriance of growing and budding and leafing and flowering which crams the picture-space, and to which the small glimpse of cloud and sky, almost crowded out like the rest of the external world, only adds its own billowing abundance: It is exactly this sense of opulent microcosm, this place of total plenty, that is the ideal essence of the secret and enclosed garden. A vision of Eden.

The graceful figure in the center reminds the viewer that Palmer was filled with the imagery and poetry of Blake and Milton; she has a tranquillity and strange lightness which suggests that to the artist she possibly had more to do with soul than body. For Palmer nature was promise, the "veil of Heaven." Milton's stanzas he believed would be "read in Heaven" — such lines no doubt as these describing Eden in "Paradise Lost."

In this pleasant soil
His far more pleasant garden GOD ordain'd.
Out of the fertile ground he caus'd to grow
All trees of noblest kind for sight, smell, taste;
And all amid them stood the Tree of Life,
High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit
Of vegetable gold:

Palmer himself was no mean user of words. His letters are copious, and more than reinforce the intensity of his paintings. "Terrestrial spring," he writes in one of them, "showers blossoms and odours in profusion, which, at some moments, 'Breathe on earth the air of Paradise': indeed sometimes, when the spirits are in Heaven, earth itself, as in emulation, blooms again into Eden; rivaling those golden fruits which the poet of Eden sheds upon his landscape, having stolen (them) from that country where they grow without peril of frost, or drought, or blight — 'But not in this soil.'"

Palmer's early art, some of which was produced while he lived in the Kent village of Shoreham, is astonishing for its time. No painter until van Gogh, well into the second half of the 19th century, succeeded in transmitting the profuseness and liberality of nature into an art of such abounding vision. Interestingly, like some of the romantic poets, the period of most originality was comparatively short-lived, as if ecstasy, to be most acutely felt, could not be lasting.

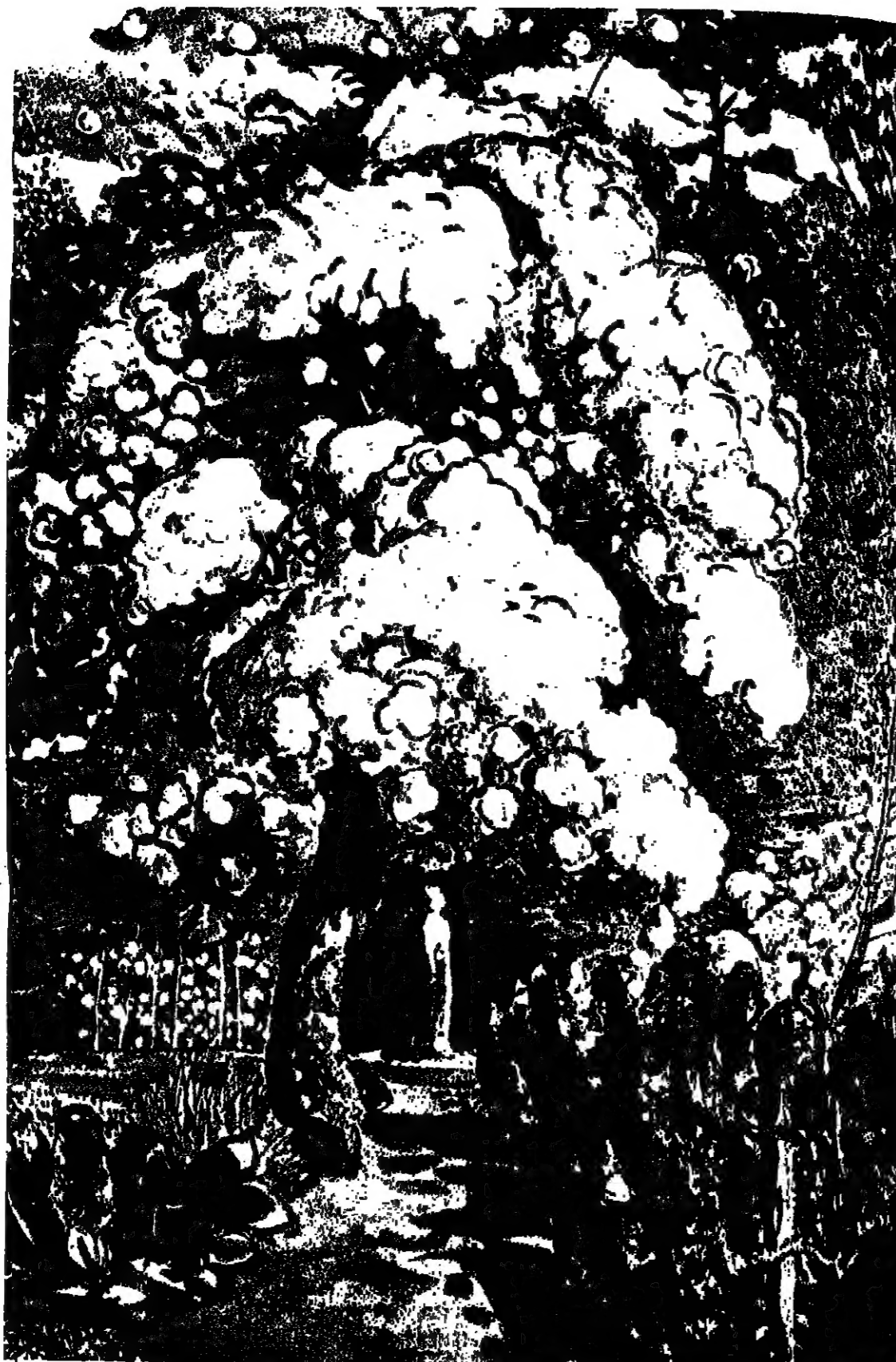
But, to a degree, his marvellous feeling of paradise has lasted — certainly outliving mere moments — in the few small pictures that still exist.

In what remains (in spite of a recent flurry of books on Palmer) the most considered and sensitive study of his early work, Geoffrey Grigson quotes from a 17th century English version of the autobiography of St. Teresa which he feels Palmer could have read:

"But now, let us goe back to our Orchard, or Garden, and see, how these trees beginne to button, and budd out towards flowering, that they may yeild fruit; . . . I confesse, that this Comparison regales, and pleases me much; for, manie times, in my beginnings . . . It was of much delight to me, to consider, that my Soule was a Garden, and that our Lord walked in it, up, and downe."

It is on this level of deeply contemplative imaginativeness that Palmer's "Shoreham Garden" needs to be seen.

Christopher Andreas



"In a Shoreham Garden" 1829: Watercolor and Gouache by Samuel Palmer

Courtesy of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London

Things will grow

I dream the growth of gardens
that I plant!
I believe them flourishing! I grant
them buds, and blooms, and fruits
as well as roots!

What I see
must encourage me!
The small
bare stem grows tall
and flowers
in several hours.
The dry sticks green and rise
to trees within my eyes!

Such are the varied powers
of faith and hope!
By them, I cope
with the unreality
of what seems to be —
(the smallness, bareness, dryness).
I say that things will grow
and, almost before I know
it, it is so!

Helen Harrington

Fellowship

Attentive in an unknown pew
I wait upon what comes from you.

I wait, as opened as a flower,
for benison of passing shower

not weighing, drop by drop, what's given
but holding still for hint of heaven.

At first — a sound. An alien one.
A screen of difference risen between

you with your words, I with mine,
between these centuries ribs of stone.

Doris Peet

But sound I have not come here for
(in a shadowed land, at a violent hour)

and suddenly, there breaks on air
through language, ritual, venturings

such incandescent ring — such share
right where we are — of primal thing

that I behold, beneath one rod,
a brother man. Sunstruck by God.

Remembering distant gardens

In my mother's lifetime there were three gardens: the Ventura sea garden on the great ranch of her childhood, the southern garden which signified the venture she made with my father after we were born, and the final garden which surrounds her now in the small house where she lives alone.

Grandfather's ranch lay on land which swept up gently from the sea. The lower portion of the large front garden was planted with exotic yellow calla lilies which he shipped to distant cities. Beyond them, his dahlias and roses shook color into the bright California air.

There is, somewhere, a stereoscopic picture of that lily field. I studied it carefully as a child, astounded by the single three dimensional image of my mother, smaller even than I, in a low belted sailor suit, a wide brimmed hat pushed back from her face, pulling armfuls of the glowing flowers which stood as high as her head.

A curved gravel path separated the lower garden from the orchard, which even as a child I realized were extraordinary. Grandfather had collected almost every Southwestern species. They ranged from *echinocactus cylindraceus*, the famous water barrels of the desert, to the giant, flat jointed tunas. In the season of their blooming, the spiky barrels wore a circlet of greenish yellow flowers, resting on the head of each like a chaplet.

The plantation of tunas stood from ten to fifteen feet high. I walked carefully on the hard, clean path that ran about their trunks. Occasionally grandfather would spear a "pear" when the tunas were just ripe. He deftly sliced a thin section transversely from each end, took a vertical strip off the rind, and, pressing back from the cut, released the cool juicy interior into my hand. It tasted like watermelon on a hot day; grandfather even swallowed the small bony seeds.

Separating the garden from the walnut orchard was a line of giant eucalyptus. How many of my childhood dreams were rocked by the eucalyptus which I could see from my mother's bedroom window. There were to me, two groves of eucalyptus which I never saw as one. One that I could see from the window, rife with the wind or sun, the other, the one I saw from grandfather's yard, from the trunk up. Their enormous white trunks hung to an abyss known as the barranca. At night a roar like the ocean came from the direction of the barranca where the wind, unobscured, ran in furies over the tossing tree tops.

In my childhood my grandmother's kitchen garden held great enchantment for me. Here she grew all the herbs and old fashioned flowers from her distant Mex home. All her life my mother has carried the imprint of that sea garden with her. In whatever mining camp she inhabited with my father there was always a tangle of sweetpeas, a nest of lilies of the valley, and datura spectabilis bending under the burden of its deep pink bleeding heart.

There was nothing singular or picturesque in my childhood garden, only the usual things: a few fruit trees on the sunny side of the house, an old date palm ringed with nasturtiums and a fence of tall Chinese herbs known as hollyhocks.

A smell of crushed grass hung over the long side yard under the apricot trees. On hot afternoons mother showed us how, using seed pods and toothpicks we could dress a collation of hollyhock ladies. For lunch we ate the peppery nasturtiums of the water-cress family with our bread and butter and white violets for our summer salad.

In the long evenings flocks of birds gathered under the old date palm to busy themselves with the yellow fruit buried in the coarse grass. The white moths over the Michaelmas daisies engaged in ritual dances and mock battles, while we children, wild with excitement to be out in the dimming light, ran aimlessly hither and thither.

Whenever I am restless or my spirit grows uncertain of delight, I return to those long ago nights. I lean once more from my bedroom window into the apricot tree, showy with blooms and moonlight. It shades the grass shot with April stars. There is a penetrating smell of almonds, dampness and silence. I slip down the tree, step on the moon and break it into pieces. It is as if a swarm of clear crystal roses were entangling my feet, trying to hold me.

The last garden is a distillation of all the rest. The fuchsias hang, frail as April snow, in the filtered sun of the patio. They burn like tiny lanterns in vivid red and purple, but there is one more beloved than all the rest. A new fuchsia, a white mystical flower veined with a pink flush. It is to this goddess that my mother now brings all her guests. "Have you seen my fuchsia?" she asks them as soon as they are maneuvered outside.

Along the south wall are the papery iris and the columbines in their jester hats. The nasturtiums sprawl among the lobelia and the marigolds. Giant blue hydrangeas, with their rubbery wet leaves, line the path to the roses and sweetpeas. These last sweetpeas are surely the grandest of all for they are picked every day for the needy in my mother's domain.

Even now, my mother's small worn hand moves among her roses. So I shall always see her; dressed in her nightgown and her dew stained garden boots, she has been up with the birds to catch the first sun. When we leave her in the late afternoon, she stands alone by her garden door, and waves us into the night with a smile, having pressed on us her most perfect rose, her sweetest gardenia.

"In my garden is the continuity of life," she says. "I am rich in children, friends and flowers. Who could ask for a more fruitful domain?"

Elizabeth Bushnell

The Monitor's religious article

Joy in living

The joy of living is as natural to man as warmth is to sunshine. It is natural, that is, to the man of God, man made in the image of God. But man considered as a mortal, a state of the flesh, may seem born into trouble and submitted to a continuation of one kind of distress or another. Christian Science maintains — and proves — that we have a choice between believing in the mortality of man and accepting the spiritual nature of man as God's spiritual reflection. But only one concept of man is true — the spiritual one.

This is definitely not a Pollyanna wishful-thinking kind of choice. It is not saying: it would be nice if the realm of troubles were not the realm of man's true being. Christ Jesus was not advocating the impossible or even the unlikely when he said to his followers, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." We can understand that in our real, spiritual identity we are the children of God, made in His likeness, perfect in our spiritual being. This is the way of joy in living. We can understand and demonstrate this now to the degree that we follow the teachings of Jesus. Christian Science sheds new light on the Scriptures and on Jesus' teachings and explains how he was able to accomplish so much in his healing ministry.

Jesus said that the kingdom of heaven is "like unto treasure hid in a field." He said that when one has found this treasure, he "for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field." For one thing, there is an implication here that "all that he hath" is sufficient to buy the field. This could be interpreted to mean that our present capacities are sufficient to enter us into the kingdom of heaven. We may need to lose beliefs we have accumulated over a lifetime, and we will have to drop our conception of man as a state of flesh and realize that man is wholly spiritual — the very likeness, in fact, of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, asks the tender questions: "Do human hopes deceive? Is joy a trembler? Then, weary pilgrim," she continues, "unloose the latchet of thy sandals; for the place whereon thou standest is sacred. By that, you may know you are parting with a material sense of life and happiness to win the spiritual sense of good. O learn to lose with God! and you find Life eternal: you gain all."

When we find out what we are truly — what we are, that is, as the spiritual children of God — happiness and joy do not have to be sought after, arranged for, or labored over. They are found to be part of our nature, integral to our being. What we lose — the

beliefs in the mortality of man — are nothing in the light of this finding!

"Truth is the real; error is the unreal," writes Mrs. Eddy. "You will gather the importance of this saying, when sorrow seems to come, if you will look on the bright side; for sorrow endureth but for the night, and joy cometh with the light. Then will your sorrow be a dream, and your waking the reality, even the triumph of Soul over sense. If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy."††

*Matthew 5:48; **Matthew 13:44; †Miscellaneous Writings, p. 341; ††Christian Healing, p. 10.

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BIBLE VERSE

Again, the kingdom of heaven is like unto treasure hid in a field; the which when a man hath found, he hideth, and for joy thereof goeth and selleth all that he hath, and buyeth that field.
Matthew 13:44

Love now

Love now,
Don't hate,
Civilization
Has no time
To wait.
Julius Grodenchik

OPINION AND...

Why Australia won't 'Jump aboard with Ford'

By Denis Warner
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Until World War II relations between the United States and Australia were almost nonexistent. Australia was a remote market garden for Britain, and her primary produce filled the bulging holds of ships making their way "home." Consumer goods "Made in Britain" took all the space on the outward journey.

Australia's defence was integrated with the imperial defence system and it had no foreign policy other than Britain's. A single Australian officer occupied a desk in the British Embassy in Washington to cope with the rare matters that were of direct concern to Canberra.

The threat of Japanese invasion in 1942 brought quick change. Australia appealed directly to the United States for help and, despite Churchill's protests, rushed its own troops home from the Middle East to defend the homeland.

Australian aircraft, and later Australian troops, fought side by side with the Americans within the first days of the Korean War in 1950.

The ANZUS treaty (Australia, New Zealand and the United States) put the post-war seal on these wartime associations. Australia urged the United States into the creation of SEATO and, alone among its allies, was willing not only to show the flag but to bear the cost of sending a small force to Vietnam.

"We are all the way with LBJ," Prime Minister Harold Holt told a White House luncheon one day. "We'll go a-waltzing Matilda with you," said John Gorton, his successor.

The change of government in Canberra in December, 1972, also brought changes in the Australian-American relationship. Newly elected Cabinet ministers with no responsibility for defense or foreign affairs joined Prime Minister Gough Whitlam in bitter denunciations of President Nixon for the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam. In the early months of 1973 relations were distinctly strained.

They were improved materially by the appointment of Marshall Green as U.S. Ambassador to Canberra. The post had been filled previously by political appointees of limited capacity. Mr. Green, who had been Nixon's Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and the Pacific, and was known to have helped forge the Nixon Doctrine, served as an assurance that Washington no longer took Australia for granted.

He had his difficulties from time to time, but when he left Australia in August, relations were not in bad shape. Mr. Whitlam was pressing President Ford to include Australia in his itinerary after his visit to Peking, and there were no clouds to be seen on the horizon.

Then came the Australian political and constitutional crisis arising out of the govern-

ment's attempts to raise billions of dollars in overseas loans by dubious methods and the Opposition's decision to defer the passage of the Supply bills through the Senate. By these means it hoped to force the government, which appeared to have become highly unpopular because of its mishandling of the economy, into an election for the House of Representatives.

Unexpectedly, Mr. Whitlam decided to hold on, even if the funds to administer government ran out. Australia overnight became involved in an all-out political campaign, in which all sides threw caution, restraint and dignity to the winds.

An apparently off-the-cuff remark by Mr. Whitlam that Douglas Anthony, leader of the National Country Party, one of the two parties in the Opposition, was associated with Central Intelligence Agency money created an uproar. The charge, it transpired, was pure smear.

Mr. Anthony had let his house in Canberra nine years ago for a few months to a man believed to be associated with the CIA, who was responsible for the building of the Pine Gap space tracking station in Central Australia, a project which had the full approval of the Australian government of the time.

But the CIA is highly emotive these days, as Mr. Whitlam must have known. As he must also have known, the CIA, under a gentle-

man's agreement, does not "operate" in Australia, but simply works in liaison with Australian intelligence agencies.

The storm spread far beyond Canberra. President Ford pointedly accepted an invitation to visit Jakarta and Manila, but not Canberra and no successor has been announced for Mr. Green.

Both the former Secretary of Defense, James Schlesinger, and the retiring director of the CIA, William Colby, are reported to have been offered the post and to have turned it down. Fund-raising Republicans are said to have been mentioned and rejected by the State Department on the grounds that they would be unacceptable in Canberra.

Meanwhile, Australian newspapers have begun to carry critical editorials. "Result from the United States," said the *Australian* on November 10 in an article deploring Washington's failure to send a new ambassador.

No doubt the irritation felt on both sides of the Pacific will pass, but it has served as a further reminder that the honeymoon period in the relationship between the two countries that began with the arrival of General MacArthur has ended and that more maturity is demanded on both sides if the alliance is to follow a mutually beneficial course.

Denis Warner is a veteran analyst of the Australian scene.

Melvin Maddocks

Consuming ambition

Like marriage, consumer purchases used to be a romantic act. Our fathers, for instance, fell in love with the cars they bought. In fact, one called one's car "she," like the Greeks with their ships, and the interior monologue in the dealer's showroom went like this: "Isn't she a beauty? Look at those perky lines. She's got spirit too. Let's buy her, mother." And that was that.

Cars had nicknames in those days. Old Betsey, or whatever she was dubbed, might or might not run well. Her owner's affection would survive almost any amount of betrayal. "There! There!" he would be heard to cry, patting Old Betsey's steaming radiator beside remote country roads late at night.

All this has changed. We have become a nation not of lovers but of critics, a car is "it," and what we want to know about "it" is: Does it have rack-and-pinion steering? Or an overhead camshaft? Or torsion-bar suspension? Our heads dance with those little green (for good) and white (for average) and black (for bad) circles in Consumer Reports that rate everything from the repair record on the transmission to something called "Body Integrity."

Caveat emptor is just about everybody's only Latin phrase these days. It is certainly the favorite. The

buyer not only bewares, he distrusts. He distrusts advertisers. He distrusts salesmen. He distrusts manufacturers.

Instead of a love story, the act of purchase has become a suspense story, a whodunit, in which a crime against the buyer surely will be perpetrated if this intended victim is not alert 24 hours a day against nearly everybody.

Comparison shoppers with magnifying glasses stalk the supermarkets like Sherlock Holmes, reading ingredients on cans, weights on packages, claims on labels. For computing unit prices the pocket calculator also is de rigueur (25 million were sold in 1974).

The caveating emptor moves in a world of The Enemy where he needs all the weapons he can carry. He seems to purchase at his own peril. The popular consumer magazines are full of high risk. The dangers of closing a fireplace damper too soon after a fire, for example.

But while you're not closing that damper, don't sit too near your color TV set either. And if there's a commercial and you're about to break for the refrigerator, just keep in mind the latest consumer scandals. 11,000 cans of lobster potato have been recalled, and those new-fangled potato chips are made from dehydrated potatoes. And even if you grow your own food, you're not "safe," a favorite word with consumer journalism. "To Can — Or Not to Can?" reads one consumer journal's headline, followed by the rather chilly motto: "When in doubt, throw out!"

Kitchen and hearth (to say nothing of bath) may be disaster areas, but it will do you little good to go outdoors. Consumer journalists are full of reservations

these days about jogging, and there are hair-raising articles about "Your Sneakers" — among other things, they last only about three months with tennis players hot-footing it two or three times a week.

"Well," you say to yourself — how you persist in being naïve — "there can't be any harm in a little light swimming." Read the ominous article "Insurance on Your Swimming Pool," which begins: "There may be few disturbing thoughts trying to surface. . . . And that's for openers."

Should you in a panic flee your hazardous home and your uninsured swimming pool — the whole scene — a consumer journalist's voice will follow, warning you not to carry zirconium-filled flashbulbs aboard your plane. They may all go pop-pop. The things you have to know to survive!

Even if all the enemies — manufacturers, ad-writers, salesmen — should reform as quick as you could say "Ralph Nader," the consumer's life would still be so complicated. Why, to buy a laundry dryer intelligently, a customer would have to take off a week to answer the questions of one consumer magazine. "How large a dryer is needed?" "Where will you put your dryer?" And on and on.

To know The Facts, then, make the Informed Choice — how commendable. How nice to be a wise, responsible consumer — and furthermore, keep all those rascals on their toes.

But there is more to life than consuming. "What's Inside Frozen Pot Pies?" Consumer Reports asks. Good question. Still, until we finish "War and Peace" and learn how to play "O Didn't He Ramble!" on the clarinet, it's just going to have to wait.

Joseph C. Harsch

The President misunderstands his mission

In looking back over the many changes of the past few weeks in Washington and the various things said about those changes it seems to me that the most surprising and indeed the most disturbing thing about them was the reason President Ford gave in his TV interview of Nov. 9 for having dismissed James R. Schlesinger from the post of Secretary of Defense.

There had been "tension" between Mr. Schlesinger and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. Mr. Ford acknowledged that "tension" and explained:

"For me to do the job as well as I possibly can, I need a feeling of comfort within an organization — not tension, complete cohesion. . . . There was a growing tension, and I felt very strongly that I needed to have a comfortable feeling."

At the top of any government there is always tension when difficult problems clamor for solution and decisions have to be made, or ought to be made, one way or another.

Mr. Ford has been asked to face up to a

military question of unusual importance. It may well be the most important question during his tenure of the presidency. What should be the American military posture toward the Soviet Union?

American military policy from the beginning of the Korean war in 1950 to the end of the administration of Lyndon B. Johnson was to maintain military superiority over the Soviet Union. During the Nixon administration the goal was gradually reinterpreted from "superiority" to "parity" to "sufficiency." In practical terms it meant allowing the Soviets to move up in military power roughly to American levels of over-all power rather than attempting always to keep ahead of them.

The theory behind the change was that so long as the United States tried to keep ahead the Soviets would redouble their efforts to catch up and get ahead.

The alternative to the unlimited arms race would be an agreement on top limits on weapons. But no such agreement would be possible so long as Washington insisted on

"superiority." Moscow could never accept the idea of inferiority. So "parity" became the new label which opened the way to serious discussions on arms limitation.

But there can be no such thing as absolute parity in all branches of military power. The Soviet Union is still primarily a land power. Its land armies dominate the heartland of the Eurasian continent. The United States is primarily a sea and air power. It still dominates the great sea and air lanes of the world. So sufficiency became the new label under which the diplomats went in search of further limits on weapons.

This has meant allowing the Soviets to catch up with the Americans particularly in nuclear weaponry and sea power. This in turn has meant a rising curve of Soviet power and a declining curve of American power. Those curves have not crossed yet. But if the two curves continue much longer they will cross.

This prospect of the crossing of the curves, at a moment ahead in time when Moscow

might actually command more over-all military power than Washington, lay behind the "tension" between Secretaries Schlesinger and Kissinger. Mr. Schlesinger wanted the President to take certain steps now which were necessary in his opinion to avoid the possibility of a crossing of the curves. Mr. Kissinger felt that Mr. Schlesinger was unnecessarily endangering the independence of his diplomacy.

You and I as laymen cannot be sure what position was the sounder. But the theory of the subject is debated in the open air between us and Congress and the ultimate solution should be the wiser the ultimate solution should be. These matters call for the fullest possible debate even though debate involves the higher levels of government.

Mr. Ford was not selected as an "easy" President in order that he might have a comfortable feeling "at the White House." He was selected to provide over the "decisions of government" so much as difficult they might be.

COMMENTARY

England's counties

By Francis Renny

London
It's not often a reporter is appealed to by an entire people to "help rectify a grave injustice." When such an appeal does arrive, one feels obliged to sit up and take notice.

Newly landed on this reporter's desk is a document entitled "Democrats Without Democracy," issued by nothing less than the Herefordshire Survival Campaign. It begins:

"The subject of this pamphlet may at first appear a small matter compared with the economic problems facing Britain. We, the people of Herefordshire, believe it is not small, since it concerns a people's feeling of helplessness in the face of injustice disguised as legality. . . . Herefordshire has lost or is losing almost everything: people, morale, status."

Now Herefordshire is (or rather was) a rural county on the English border with Wales, chiefly noted for its beef cattle, cider apples, choral music and half-timbered houses. Last August a mild earth tremor dislodged a Hereford parrot from its perch in some panic. Otherwise little happens there, nor would its inhabitants wish it otherwise. It is the opinion of large numbers of civilized Englishmen and women that there is far too much going on everywhere these days.

Less than eighteen months ago, Herefordshire suffered an event far more devastating effect than the earth tremor. Under the Local Government Reorganization scheme (designed by busy experts to tidy up the medieval map of Britain), it found itself merged with nearby Worcestershire as the double-barreled county of both names. Most of the adult population of Herefordshire — some 67,000 people — petitioned against the marriage, and even sent a delegation to Downing Street headed by a Hereford bull. But London said it knew best, and turned the bull down.

The new council of Herefordshire and Worcestershire has a two-thirds majority of

Worcestershire men, who have had the chance to vote for a brand-new county headquarters (estimated to cost about 12 million pounds) to be built near Worcester. And as if that were not bad enough, economy measures have decreed the closing of one of the three teacher-training colleges in the new county. No prizes for guessing right — it's the Herefordshire college of Sherborne that has to go. The Survival Campaign hints darkly that even though the other two are only twelve miles apart, they are being preserved for the convenience of the city of Birmingham.

So far the reader may have gathered a slight whiff of comedy and special pleading. But there are good reasons for taking Herefordshire more seriously than that. This is just part of a long story of rural depopulation, a vicious spiral of lost rail and bus services, high water charges, and of youngsters, business and professional people moving elsewhere.

To a London planner, local pride and history may not look cost-efficient. But they have a social value that can't be transplanted to new, artificial entities, however efficient on paper.

Along with the rumblings of the Scottish and Welsh nationalists, one is hearing more and more expressions of local loyalties from the English counties. It is not that they want to proclaim unilateral independence. But many of them are wondering why it was necessary to "reorganize" them out of existence, melting them into strange units which are not merely bigger, but far more expensive.

Herefordshire is by no means the only victim. Tiny Rutland, of 30,000 inhabitants, has been devoured by Leicestershire, and Huntingdonshire by Cambridgeshire. Unheard of conglomerates like Avon, Cleveland, Humberside and Cumbria have arisen. But as one indignant countryman protested "What was good enough for William the Conqueror should be good enough for Elizabeth the Second. Give us back our counties I say!"

Downtrodden peasants

By E. G. Vallinates

The world food problem is not so much a problem of declining food production as it is a problem of gross social inequalities in the poor countries. The victim of these inequalities is the peasant farmer.

The massive exodus of the rural population of the underdeveloped countries to the cities reflects the desperate effort of the peasants to escape the crushing poverty of their social and physical environment. These peasant majorities have vastly inferior basic facilities like water and health care. And their children can aspire to little if any schooling.

The rural landowning elites of the poor countries feel nothing short of contempt for the peasantry. Land tenure inequalities permit a very small number of landholders to use the millions of landless agricultural workers as labor in return for a wage of perpetual poverty.

The landholder has both the state and local resources at his command. Most of the business institutions operate largely for his

convenience. And most of the technical assistance and technologies the West has transferred to the poor countries have been exclusively designed for the benefit and convenience of the large farmer.

The green revolution or the agricultural technologies of the 1960s work best with the assistance of mechanized farming. These high-yielding monocropping technologies need also a lot of fertilizers and plenty of controlled water supplies. This means that the green revolution prefers capital to labor.

No doubt many poor farmers need the new technologies effectively and for their profit. But as a rule the green revolution needs the wealthy landowner, more wealthy at the expense of the poor. England, the cradle of the green revolution, is genetically vulnerable to the same and diverse microorganisms. That

Mr. Vallinates is a research fellow of the Center for Population Studies at Harvard University.

Communists in Britain

By John Connell

Glasgow
There is little doubt about the depth of Communist penetration of Britain's trade unions. Many union branches are run by a minority of Marxists, cleverly exploiting apathy and manipulating large resources and funds toward communist objectives.

Why is it that Britain's small Communist Party, massively defeated at general elections, has been making such rapid strides toward industrial power? Is it because of some attitudes of Britain's upper class, too little sensitivity to massive social injustices and a determination that the well-off will not yield one inch toward substantial reforms?

Moderate trade unionists are deeply disturbed by growing poverty in Britain. And they appear to be more influenced by Marxist arguments about the callousness of the capitalist system than by the views of Jill Knight, a Tory Member of Parliament who recently threw down a challenge to moderate unionists. Mrs. Knight wants them to stand up to the Communists, particularly to roving Soviet trade union leader Boris Averyanov, and tell them to stop stirring up trouble with the organized workers.

In the view of the moderate unionists, Mrs. Knight is completely out of touch with some of the very grim conditions facing thousands of working-class families.

Granada Television recently said that 2,000,000 families in Britain live in dire poverty and that some children go to bed hungry at night. The Communists say this is a public scandal, and more and more moderate trade unionists are declaring that perhaps there is something in what the Marxists preach about deep inequalities in society.

They see that a severely disabled British ex-serviceman gets a £21.60 (\$44) weekly pension — much better than most pensioners but still inadequate — yet the government has just

given retired Whitehall civil servants an extra £40 (\$80) weekly. Many workers wonder at the call for sacrifices when they learn that judges and others are earning £450 (\$900) weekly and the government orders the low-paid to accept £6 (\$12) weekly as a maximum increase.

There is also growing apprehension among Britain's 10,000,000 trade unionists about massive social-service cuts which the government is undertaking and which will further harm the weakest and poorest sections of the community. The Conservative opposition at Westminster wants even further reductions — again hitting the poorer section of the working class.

Mrs. Knight is quite correct in her assessment of the Communist threat to Britain's unions. Many non-Marxist trade unionists are equally disturbed by this alarming development. But the fact should be borne in mind that the British trade union movement is here to stay and will not vanish however much attacked by the press and by those who feel they can check the determined efforts of working people to achieve decent living standards.

British trade unionism has many faults, and it should never abuse its power. It needs a great deal of reforming. But ill-informed criticism will only drive the unions into a more defensive attitude and into the hands of ruthless forces.

Perhaps Mr. Averyanov's greatest allies in his attempts to win over Britain's trade unionists are those in society who ignore the fact that so many Britons live in poverty and that the cries of hungry children are reaching the ears of non-Marxist workers who want fundamental remedies.

Mr. Connell is a free-lance writer on British affairs.

Four Ford years to come?

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington
For a president who was not elected, who was not well known nationally before he became President, who has only been in office a little more than a year, whose party is continuing to score poorly in elections, and who is under increasing criticism from the Democrats for failing to provide leadership and solve the economic woes . . . Gerald Ford is, politically, still in pretty good shape.

From a recent swing through the Midwest, West, and Far West and from soundings of public opinion in all geographical areas during the last several days it becomes clear that:

• Mr. Ford continues to remain the least personally disliked person in the presidency since Eisenhower was at the helm. This means that in a relatively short time he has built up a widespread reservoir of good will.

This kind of popularity doesn't show up in the polls where the person questioned is usually rating the President's performance rather than whether he likes him or not.

But the broad-based popularity, where just about everyone likes Ford at least a little, can be a formidable factor in an election in which people are being asked an entirely different question: "Which man do you prefer for President, Gerald Ford or some one individual and Democrat?"

This "liking" for Ford, our soundings show, still persists in the wake of the President's recent administration shake-up and the rumormongering that some have raised about his credit ability in light of the explanation he gave for the move.

• Mr. Ford is very much under no becoming well known. People generally seem to identify him in ways that indicate he has become "their President" — not just the big man with the lion-like highly polished speaking delivery who is sitting in the White House.

One is surprised, in fact, at the number of people who express a rather lukewarm attitude toward Mr. Ford. This comes through particularly in their hesitantly maintained skepticism over the President's strategy.

• Americans, even if they strongly desire a change of administration, expect Ford to remain in office after 1976.

Even many who think he has been a poor President are saying that they fear the Democrats will be unable to come up with a candidate who can win next year.

These critics of the President — and, according to the polls, they may be well over 50 percent of the electorate — are looking around at all the declared and undeclared and possible Democratic candidates and expressing doubts whether any of them would beat Mr. Ford.

• There is a growing public confidence in the economy — much more so than was there only a couple of months ago.

People now are saying they "feel" things are getting better. In many areas joblessness is dropping. And some households sense that prices aren't going up quite as fast as they were.

This relatively sanguine view about the economy persists even after the recent disclosure of a slight reversal in the trend toward slower inflation and less unemployment.

And with this more hopeful attitude about the economy come comments like this one from a teacher in Colorado, a Democrat: "If this economy does keep getting better, there will be no way we can beat Ford. And, given his luck, Ford'll probably have a business boom beginning just about the time people go to vote next November."

• Finally, the "incumbent factor" is running increasingly strong in the President's favor. Many and more people are saying, "Ford's hardly been in there. He should be allowed to have four years to show what he can do."

All in all Mr. Ford seems to be in pretty good shape. This finding bears on his ability to lead. Repeat soundings as well as the Democrats. Don't write him off yet.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.